REPORT
ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
IN THE
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE
FOR THE QUINQUENNIUM 1932—37.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL.

1. The five years from 1927 to 1932 inclusive, which were dealt with in the previous quinquennial report, were years in which a comprehensive five years' programme sanctioned by the Government of India was launched. During the first three years of that period, the expansion programme was carried out according to plan. But the last two years of the quinquennium ushered in an era of strict retrenchment, which was caused by the general financial depression. This depression unfortunately continued during the years 1932 to 1937 which are covered by this report.

The year 1932 saw the introduction of reforms in the Province, with the consequent creation of the ministry of the transferred departments. It was unfortunate that the introduction of the reforms coincided with this period of financial stress. Instead of expansion and development, economy and retrenchment was the "order of the day"; the department therefore had to devote its chief efforts to consolidation of the ground already won. In the succeeding paragraphs the improvements which the department found possible to effect within the limits of a tight budget are described.

2. A dissatisfaction with the present system of education in India has found frequent expression both in the press and on the platform. As a result of this agitation the third conference of Indian Universities which was convened at Delhi in March, 1935, initiated a discussion on the "reconstruction of education" and "unemployment among the educated classes and its possible cures". As a result of the deliberations of that conference, the Government of India revived the Central Advisory Board of Education as a "clearing house of ideas and experience" gained in the field of education in different provinces. A meeting of the advisory board was held at Delhi in December, 1935. A detailed mention of the

resolutions passed at that meeting, and of my consequent recommendations to Government, has been made in the annual report on education of this Province for the year 1935-36.

In pursuance of a resolution passed by the central advisory board the Government of India after consulting provincial Governments, invited two experts Mr. A. Abbott, C.B.E., formerly His Majesty's Chief Inspector of Technical Schools, Board of Education, London, and Mr. S. H. Wood, M.C., Director of Intelligence, Board of Education, London, to advise on certain problems of educational re-organization and particularly on problems of vocational education. These gentlemen arrived in India in November, 1936, and visited Delhi and some important educational and industrial centres in the Punjab and United Provinces. They were also present at the meeting of the central advisory board held at Delhi on the 14th of December, 1936; and paid a short visit to Bombay before they returned to England in March, 1937. They submitted a report embodying their findings to the Government of India who have now published it, and it will be laid before the central advisory board for consideration in its next meeting. It is a valuable report, and deserves the close attention of the Government of this Province.

3. The following statement will show the progress made in the field of education in this Province during the quinquennium under review :—

ea in square miles ... 13,518

pulation –
Males ... 1,315,818
Females 1,109,258
Total 2,425,076

	Percentage of scholars to population			
	Recognised institutions		All institutions	
	1936-37	1931-32	1936-37	1931-32
Male	6·0	5·4	6	5·7
Females	1·4	1·1	1·5	1·2
Total	3·9	3·1	4·1	3·6

	Institution			Scholars			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column 7	Total expenditure		
	1936-37	1931-32	Increase (+) or decrease (–)	1936-37	1931-32	Increase or decrease		1936-37	1931-32	Increase (+) or decrease (–)
	1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS										
For males										
ts colleges ...	3	3		805	810	+395	295	31,061	6,633	+1,09,[illegible]
ofessional colleges ..	..	1	—1		41	—41	(b) 556		13,872	—13,872
igh schools .	38	29	+9	16,380	12,477	+3,903	(c) 10,123 (d) [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+14,[illegible]
iddle schools .	20[illegible]	21[illegible]	—[illegible]	2,438	27,672	221	(c) [illegible] (d) 21,15[illegible]	[illegible]	31,79[illegible]	+1[illegible]
imary schools .	608	59[illegible]	+11	34,[illegible]	39,668	+4,264	d) 3,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+3,[illegible]
ecial schools ...	1	3	—2	132	163	31		33,[illegible]	11,15[illegible]	—8,318
Totals	857	815	+1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+8,246		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

For females										
rts colleges ...	...		...	...	...	...	...		.	...
igh schools ..	3	2	+ 1	570	366	+ 204	(c) 317 (d) 253	50,135	19,797	+ 30 338
Iiddle schools ...	29	26	+ 3	6,071	4,773	+ 1,298	(c) 1,455 (d) 4,616	1,28,555	1,05,908	+ 22,647
rimary schools ...	126	113	+ 13	8,389	7,200	+ 1,189	d) 8,381	1,47,424	1,03,940	+ 43 484
pecial schools ...	1	1	...	50	48	+ 2	..	18,620	15,617	+ 3,003
Totals ..	159	142	+ 17	15,080	12,387	+ 2,693	..	2,44,724	2,45,262	+ 09 472
Total recognised institutions.	1,016	987	+ 29	94,837	83,918	+ 10,919	...	24,16,496	20,30 801	+ 3,85,695
Unrecognised institutions.										
For males ...	59	141	− 82	3,481	3,931	− 450	...	8 575	...	+ 8,575
For females ...	16	38	− 22	571	620	− 40	..		..	
Totals ..	75	179	− 104	4,052	4,551	− 499	...	8,575	...	+ 8,575
Direction and Inspection	.		..	.		...	.	2 11 604	1,63 664	+ 17,940
Miscellaneous (e) ...		.	..				...	5,47,999	5,27,397	+ 20,602
Totals ..		.	...			.	...	7 59 603	6,91,061	+ 68,542
Grand totals ..	1,091	1 166	-75	98,889	88,469	+ 10 420	..	31,84,671	27,21,862	+ 4,62,812

(a) Graduate and Post-graduate classes
(b) Intermediate classes
(c) Secondary stage
(d) Primary stage
(e) Includes expenditure on school buildings.

	Percentage of expenditure from				Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar
	Government funds	Local funds (f)	Fees	Other sources	Government funds	Local funds (f)	Fees	Other sources	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Recognised Institutions									
For Males					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Arts colleges ..	57·3	1·5	23·8	17·3	239 0 0	6 7 11	98 9 8	70 7 1	414 8 8
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
High schools .	52·0	5·3	30·7	12·0	24 0 0	2 7 0	14 4 1	5 8 7	46 3 8
Middle schools .	80·3	5·0	4·0	1·7	19 10 5	1 1 10	0 14 1	0 6 0	22 0 4
Primary schools ..	75·5	20·7	·3	3·4	9 14 11	2 11 5	0 0 8	0 7 2	13 2 2
Special schools .	100·0	..	..		251 1 1	..	...	..	251 1 1
Total ..	68·5	7·7	15·8	8·0	19 1 5	2 2 4	4 6 6	2 3 11	27 14 2
For Females									
Arts colleges ..	.		...	...		.	.	.	...
High schools ..	65·1	5·0	16·3	13·6	64 2 0	4 14 6	16 1 4	13 6 1	98 7 11
Middle schools ..	37·5	37·6	2·4	22·5	8 5 4	8 5 11	0 8 6	5 0 1	22 3 10
Primary schools ...	36·2	46·9	·2	16·7	6 13 11	8 14 3	0 0 6	3 2 8	18 15 4

Special schools ...	100·0	...	...	...	372 6 4	..	...	..	372 6 4
Totals ...	44·3	34·8	3·3	17·6	10 13 3	8 8 0	0 13 0	4 4 5	24 6 8
Total recognised institutions.	64·8	11·5	14·0	9·7	17 12 4	3 2 7	3 13 4	2 10 8	27 6 11
Unrecognised institutions									
For males ...	...	..	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...
For females ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	...	...	100·0	...	..	...	..	..
Direction and Inspection	99·4	0·6	...	...	...	...	...	.	
Miscellaneous (*e*) ...	59·2	11·4	7·4	22·0	...	...	...	.	...
Totals ...	69·1	8·8	5·6	16·5	...	...	...		
Grand totals ..	66·0	10·9	12·0	11·1	17 12 4	3 2 7	3 13 4	2 10 8	27 6 11

Detail of Expenditure from various sources :—

	1936-37	1931-32
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Provincial revenues ...	20,95,742	18,64,011
2. District Board funds	1,21,744	94,891
3. Municipal Board	2,21,149	1,99,097
4. Fees	3,81,541	2,62,119
5. Other sources. (Including Cantonment board funds) ...	3,61,498	3,01,744
Total	31,84,674	27,21,862

(f) Local funds include both district board and municipal funds.

From the above statement it will appear that the total number of institutions of all kinds has fallen from 1,166 at the end of the last quinquennium to 1,091 at the end of the quinquennium under review. But I must hasten to point out that this decrease has occurred entirely in un-recognised institutions whose number has fallen from 179 to 75 during the quinquennium. The statistics about the un-recognised institutions have always been unreliable because there are no authentic means whereby their exact number can be ascertained. The number of recognised institutions has however increased by 29, viz., institutions for boys from 845 to 857 while those for girls from 142 to 159 during the quinquennium under review. In the following table institutions have been classified according to management :—

Type of institutions	Publicly managed	Privately managed
A. Recognised—		
(1) Arts Colleges		3
(2) Secondary Schools	228	49
(3) Primary Schools ..	659	75
(4) Special Schools ...	2	.
Total	889	127
B.—Unrecognised ...		75
Grand total ..	889	202

Scholars—

The number of scholars attending recognised institutions has risen by 10,919 during the period. The increase in boys schools has been from 71,531 in 1931-32 to 79,757 in 1936-37 while the number of girls has risen from 12,387 to 15,080. The number of scholars attending unrecognised schools has however fallen from 4,551 to 4,052 although there are 104 such schools less to-day than they were five years ago. The total percentage of male scholars to the male population rose from 5.7 to 6.3 while that of girls from 1.2 to 1.5. The percentage of boy pupils to the population of school going age has risen from 37.9 to 42.7 and of girls from 8.1 to 9.4. In the following table enrolment of all kinds of institutions for boys and girls during each of the past five years is given :—

Year	Number of scholars in—		Total	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
	Recognised institutions	Unrecognised institutions		
1932-33	86,959	3,796	90,755	+2,286
1933 34 ...	89,040	4,535	93,575	+2,820
1934 35 ...	91,500	3,763	95,263	+1,688
1935 36	93,346	3,850	97,196	+1,933
1936-37 ..	94,837	4,052	98,889	+1,693

The annual increase ranging between 2,820 and 1,693 during the period is quite satisfactory and indicates that inspite of financial depression and the continuous failure of crops in one or two districts in this Province people still continue to value education It is also gratifying to note that the increase in the number of scholars in public schools has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in average attendance which has risen from 68,898 in 1931-32 to 81,583 in 1936-37. The figures for the last five years have been :—

Year	Average attendance.	Increase or decrease.
1932-33 ..	72,622	+3,724
1933-34	73,866	+1,244
1934-35 ...	74,572	+ 706
1935-36 ..	78,109	+3,537
1936-37 .	81,583	+3,474

Single teacher schools—

The number of single teacher primary schools during the last two years was :—

Year	Total number of primary schools			Number of single teacher schools		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1935-36	605	125	730	375	26	401
1936-37 ..	608	126	734	385	31	416

A single teacher school is inefficient and wasteful but it appears to be a necessary evil as it cannot be altogether eliminated. In some districts in this Province, villages are removed from each other by long distances, and have a sparse population. The establishment of two teacher schools in such places will not financially be a sound proposition.

Expenditure—

From a study of the table on page 4 it will appear that expenditure on education has increased from Rs. 27,21,862 in 1931-32 to Rs. 31,84,074 at the end of the quinquennium. The increase has mainly occurred on collegiate and high schools education both for males and females. The percentage of expenditure by Government on education under various heads is given below :-

(1) Arts Colleges		9.7
(2) Training schools		
(a) Boys		2.2
(b) Girls		1.4
(3) Secondary education -		
(a) Boys	..	50.2
(b) Girls		6.1
(4) Primary education—		
(a) Boys	.	16.9
(b) Girls		3.5
(5) Direction	..	4.5
(6) Inspection-		
(a) Boys		4.5
(b) Girls	...	1.0
Total		100.0

The ratio of expenditure on education incurred by Government to the local provincial expenditure on all subjects was :—

1931-32	.	10.1
1932-33	..	11.3
1933-34		11.5
1934-35	.	11.6
1935-36	..	12.1
1936-37	..	11.9

The figures for the expenditure on non-recurring items such as buildings, furniture and apparatus are given in the following statement :—

	Amount expended on buildings, furniture and apparatus						
	Colleges	High schools	Anglo Vernacular middle schools	Vernacular middle schools	Primary schools	Special schools	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Boys							
1931-32							
Provincial revenues		42,529	16,079	67 777	60,052	2,702	1,89,139
District funds		.	18	3,695	3,628	.	7,341
Municipal funds	..	51	677	234	177	...	1,139
Subscriptions and other private sources ...	89 669	4,184	901	258	1,828	..	95,840
Total	89,669	46,764	17,675	71,964	65,685	2,702	2,94,459
1936-37							
Provincial revenues	10,100	47,213	6,347	48,907	36,378	2,306	1,51,251
District funds ...	...	531	1,740	6,648	1,979	...	10,898
Municipal funds ..	...	5,106	...	...	3,887	...	8,993
Subscriptions and other private sources	32,783	51,172	278	...	551	..	84,784
Total ..	42,883	1 04 022	8,365	55 555	42,795	2,306	2,55,126
Girls							
1931-32							
Provincial revenues	...	66	128	8,685	15,795	4,044	28,718
District funds	..	..	..	...	881	...	881
Municipal funds	...	...	...	2,887	2,362	..	5,249
Subscriptions and other private sources ..	..	1,662	1,712	3,590	3,187	...	10,151
Total ..	...	1,728	1,840	15,162	22,225	4,044	44,999

	Amount expended on buildings, furniture and apparatus						
	Colleges	High schools	Anglo-Vernacular middle schools	Vernacular middle schools	Primary schools	Special schools	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
GIRLS—concld.							
1936-37							
Provincial revenues ...	.	14,601	5,499	2,317	19,136	10,400	51,953
District funds ...	.		.	.	48	.	48
Municipal funds ...	.			493	1,038		1,531
Subscriptions and other private sources ...		1,439		19,330	5,491	.	26,260
Total ...	...	16,040	5,499	22,140	25,713	10,400	79,792

Aided institutions—

The growth of aided institutions, the grants-in-aid earned by them and the amounts of grants paid by various authorities are shown in the following statement :—

Aided by	Years	Colleges			High Schools for boys			High School for girls			Middle schools for boys			Middle schools for girls		
		Number of institutions	Number of scholars	Grants earned	Number of institutions	Number of scholars	Grants earned	Number of institution	Number of scholars	Grants earned	Number of institutions	Number of scholars	Grants earned	Number of institutions	Number of scholars	Grants earned
				Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Government ..	1931-32	3	510	1,44,028	18	9,659	1,71,420	2	366	10,488	6	1,715	24,924	14	2,831	15,408
	1936-37	3	875	1,84,275	23	12,664	1,85,008	2	570	32,639	5	1,465	18,125	19	3,068	30,155
District Boards...	1931-32 ..	..	.		1	372	473	...	.	...	1	244	528	2	444	2,621
	1936-37 ...		...	...	1	421	516	.	...	..	1	265	941	1	217	1,386
Municipal Boards	1931-32 ..	...		..	13	7,702	27,126	2	366	1,713	4	1,295	24,924	11	2,125	11,412
	1936-37 .	.	.	...	19	10,884	38,494	2	440	2,498	2	554	1,752	13	2,946	12,350
Cantonment Boards.	1931-32 .	.	.	.	3	1,344	3,612	...	..	...	1	334	1,428	2	250	1,530
	1936-37 .		..	...	3	1,340	4,421	.	...		1	473	2,137	4	805	4,030

Aided by	Years	Primary schools for boys			Primary schools for girls			Training institutions for men			Training institutions for women			Total		
		Number of institutions	Number of scholars	Grants earned	Number of institutions	Number of scholars	Grants earned	Number of institutions	Number of scholars	Grants earned	Number of institutions	Number of scholars	Grants earned	Number of institutions	Number of scholars	Grants earned
				Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Government ..	1931-32	...	..	...	.	...		.	.	..	..	...	..	43	15,081	3,66,268
	1936-37	...	...	...	...	...		.		..	.			52	19,543	4,50,202
District boards .	1931-32 ...	3	225	748	12	796	5,107	.	...	..	.		.	19	2,081	8,877
	1936-37	11	1,728	8,200	17	917	5,073	..	...	..	...		.	31	3,548	17,616
Municipal boards ..	1931-32 .	10	1,299	6,779	18	1,667	9,132		.	.	...		...	58	14,454	81,085
	1936-37 ...	12	1,819	7,564	23	2,983	14,801	.	...	..		..	...	71	19,626	77,399
Cantonment boards ..	1931-32 ...	1	35	168	7	634	3,400	..	.	...	...	...	...	14	2,597	10,138
	1936-37 ..	6	611	2,358	7	477	4,984	.	...	...	...	..	...	21	3,971	17,930

Grants are paid from provincial revenues to colleges and secondary departments of schools. Grants to primary schools and primary departments are paid from the funds of the local bodies within whose jurisdiction these are situated, such as district board, municipal board and cantonment boards. Grants are calculated, assessed and paid in accordance with the rules laid down in Chapter V of the North-West Frontier Province Education Code.

Collegiate education—

4. The number of aided colleges managed by private bodies remained at three as at the close of the last quinquennium; but the number of scholars attending them rose from 510 to 875 showing an increase of 52.2 per cent. over the figures of 1931-32. The improvements made in the various colleges during the period under review are detailed below :—

1932-33—

(a) F.Sc. classes in agriculture preparing students for the F.E.A. examination of the Punjab University were started at the Islamia College, Peshawar.

(b) Science was added as a subject of study in the intermediate classes at the Vedic Bharatri College, Dera Ismail Khan.

1933-34—

M.A. classes in English, Mathematics and Persian were started at the Islamia College, Peshawar. The Persian class has now been abolished.

1934-35—

(a) Three scholarships of Rs. 13 per mensem were instituted to help students taking up agriculture in the F.Sc. course at the Islamia College, Peshawar.

(b) In accordance with the requirements of the Punjab University each of the three colleges in the Province employed a Madras trained Physical Director with a view to improve physical education and culture. A grant of Rs. 600 per annum per college was sanctioned by Government for this purpose.

1935-36—

(a) B.Sc. classes in agriculture were started at the Islamia College, Peshawar.

(b) Radio sets were installed at the three colleges.

1936-37—

(a) A new professor for the teaching of English was added to the staff of the Vedic Bharatri College at Dera Ismail Khan.

On account of the increase in the total number of scholars in the three colleges from 510 to 875 the average cost of educating a student in a college in the Province fell from Rs. 445-11-6 to Rs. 414-8-8.

School education for boys—

5. During the quinquennium under review one municipal and three district board anglo-vernacular middle schools were raised to the status of high schools and were provincialised. High classes were added to the Sanatan Dharam Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools at Bannu, Haripur and Mardan and also to the Islamia Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools at Abbottabad, and Bannu and were recognised. The number of high schools thus rose from 29 in 1931-32 to 38 in 1936-37 while the number of scholars attending them increased from 12,477 to 16,380. The number of Government high schools has risen from 11 to 15, while the increase in the enrolment in these schools has been from 2,818 to 3,716.

Four district board vernacular middle schools were converted into anglo-vernacular middle schools; while three private aided schools were recognised as anglo-vernacular middle schools. This raised the number of anglo-vernacular middle schools from 13 to 20, but since nine anglo-vernacular middle schools were raised to the standard of high schools the actual number of anglo-vernacular middle schools at the close of the year 1936-37 was 11 with an enrolment of 2,835 scholars as against 13 in 1931-32 with an enrolment of 3,523 scholars.

A district board primary school was raised to the status of a lower middle school. This school raised the number of vernacular secondary schools from 199 to 200; but on account of the conversion of four vernacular middle schools into anglo-vernacular middle schools the actual number of vernacular secondary schools remained at 196 at the end of the year 1936-37 as against 199 at the end of the last quinquennium. The number of scholars attending these schools has however risen

from 24,149 to 24,603. Special English classes were added to eight vernacular middle schools while English as a subject of study was introduced in 59 lower middle schools for which English teachers were supplied. The number of boys learning English in vernacular secondary schools at the end of March, 1937, was 1,476.

The number of primary schools has risen from 597 to 608 mainly on account of private enterprize. The number of scholars attending these primary schools has risen from 30,668 in 1931-32 to 34,932 in 1936-37. The comparative enrolment in the primary classes for boys in the past six years has been :—

Year	I	II	III	IV
1931-32 ...	31,264	10,548	8,114	6,748
1932-33 ..	32,438	10,364	8,076	6,812
1933-34 .	33,775	10,464	8,460	6,840
1934-35 ...	33,450	11,438	8,630	7,248
1935-36	33,706	10,941	8,999	7,210
1936-37	33,588	11,471	8,959	7,750

" Wastage " in primary schools—

In the report of the Educational Commissioner to the Government of India, for 1934-35, a reference was made to the " wastage " in primary schools ; and it was stated that this " wastage " in boys' schools amounted to 74 per cent.—i.e., 74 per cent. of boys who entered the first primary class failed to reach class IV and to complete the primary course.

On examination however it appears that this figure is exaggerated. The reasons for this opinion are :—

(i) " Class I " in a primary school really consists of two classes, namely, an infant section and a senior section. This fact is not recognised officially ; and the number of children in the two classes together are shown as " the number of children in Class I ". This is misleading. The number of children in the " infant section " do not really represent the number of children who are genuinely attending the school. In the first place, many of them are very young children whom

their parents have sent to school in charge of their elder brothers, to keep them out of the way. Their names are, however, entered in the school registers, with fictitious ages. Secondly, the numbers in the infant class are artificially swelled by head teachers, so that they may not be blamed by inspecting officers for insufficient numbers on the roll; when inspecting officers visit the school and find that a number of children, whose names are on the rolls of the infant class, are not present, they are told that the absentees, owing to their tender age, are unable to attend regularly. Inspecting officers are aware of these abuses and do their best to check them; but the abuses are difficult to eradicate.

(ii) The figures shown in the official returns are the figures for the 31st March. But, in the infant class, admissions are made throughout the year, whereas in the other classes—and particularly in the fourth class—the boys who are promoted on the 1st April continue, with small defections, until the 31st March next. For instance, in a certain school the number of boys in the school on the 1st April 1935, when promotions are made, are :—

Infant class	Senior section of class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Nil.	23	20	18	15
But on the 31st March 1936, the numbers were :—				
30	20	16	15	11

The figures at the beginning of the school year, when the infant class is empty, gives a more correct impression than the figures at the end of the school year.

(iii) As has already been mentioned, "Class I" in the official returns really consists of two sections, and the number in the infant section is unreliable. To calculate the actual "wastage" a comparison should be made between the numbers on roll in the "senior section" of class I and class IV, because only the boys in the "senior section" can really be considered as having genuinely entered upon the primary course. If this is done, the wastage though still lamentable, is not as disastrous as is usually stated.

The statement below shows the number of students in different classes [illegible] of primary schools:

Year	Class I (junior and senior sections)	Class II	Class III	Class IV
1932-33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1933-34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1934-35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1935-36	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1936-37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Assuming that there are [illegible] in the infant section against 2 in the senior section there will be an approximately correct estimate since infant sections in all schools are always larger than senior sections; the statistics will be:

Year	Infant section	Senior section of Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
1932-33	19,451	11,975	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,812
1933-34	19,663	13,119	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,840
1934-35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1935-36	[illegible]	13,481	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1936-37	[illegible]	13,436	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

From these it will be seen that out of 12,[illegible] boys in the senior section, who had genuinely entered upon the primary course in 1932-33 [illegible] 7,[illegible] boys or [illegible] per cent reached the 4th class in 1936-37. Similarly in 1933-34, out of 13,119 boys reading in the senior section 7,[illegible] or [illegible] per cent reached the 4th class in 1936-37. It will thus be clear that the actual wastage in the primary classes is less than 50 per cent. This, although regrettable, is not so bad as a wastage of "between 70 and 80 per cent", shown in many Provincial reports.

Private unrecognised schools--

The number of private unrecognised schools has declined from 170 in 1931-32 to 75 at the close of the period and that of the scholars attending them from 4,551 to 4,052. These statistics are however not reliable.

European schools--

The only school of this kind is the Convent Day School in Peshawar Cantonment. This is open both to Indians as well as Europeans and is a mixed school attended both by boys and girls. A report on this institution will be found in Chapter VII.

Training schools for men

The Training School for Men at Peshawar is the only institution in this Province for the training of male teachers. The carpentry and smithy classes started in 1935 are also located in the same building. The training of anglo-vernacular teachers for both sexes continues to be done at the training institutions in the Punjab. This subject has been dealt with at length in Chapter VIII.

The cost of educating a pupil in the Province is shown in the following statement:

Year	Cost per scholar in a:—					
	High school	Middle school	Primary school	Training school	European school
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1931-34	40 4 8	20 13 4	13 15 6	254 5 7	63 0 5
1936-37	46 3 8	22 0 4	13 2 2	251 1 1	63 8 8

Adult education --

Private night schools for adults were started at Havelian, Baldher and Khohan in Hazara District in January 1936. These classes have an enrolment of 84 and meet in district board school buildings and are run by district board teachers. The professors of the Edwardes College, Peshawar, started a school for adults in the Sadar Bazar (Peshawar Cantonment) in 1934. The school still exists. Another night school was also started by the professors of the same college last year at the request of the railway authorities for their employees. The attendance at this school is over 50. In these adult schools "the three R'S" are taught.

Secretarial classes--

This class was started in 1933-34 and was attached to the Government High School, Peshawar. It has proved useful

46 candidates have been trained, of whom 24 obtained diplomas. Almost all have secured appointments in different departments in the Province.

Female education—

6. (i) During the quinquennium the Lady Griffith Government High School for Girls was opened at Peshawar at an average cost of Rs. [illegible] per annum.

(ii) Two district board primary schools for girls were raised to the status of middle schools, viz., the Girls' Board school at Mansehra became an anglo-vernacular middle school in 1933, and the District Board School at Haripur, became a vernacular middle school in 1937.

(iii) The Leigh Girls' Side of a boys' school was converted into an anglo-vernacular middle school.

(iv) Ten new district board primary schools for girls have been opened, two in Peshawar, [illegible] in Hazara, [illegible] in Dera Ismail Khan, one in Kohat and [illegible] in the Bannu District.

(v) Three new primary schools have been opened by municipal committees, one in Dera Ismail Khan, one in Mardan, and the third in Abbottabad. An old primary school in Mardan was also taken over by the municipality.

(vi) Six private schools were recognized in the whole Province, while recognition was withdrawn from two schools in the Hazara District on account of unsatisfactory work. The total number of institutions for girls with their enrolments are compared in the following table:—

Year	Number of institutions and their enrolments														
	High Schools	Enrolment	Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools	Enrolment	Vernacular Middle Schools	Enrolment	Primary Schools	Enrolment	Private Schools	Enrolment	Total	Enrolment	[illegible]	Enrolment	[illegible]
1931-32	2	268	7*	1,499*	18	2,747	[illegible]	7,300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1936-37	1	170	11	1,409	19	3,167	178	8,280	1	50	[illegible]	189	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Excludes Convent Day School, Peshawar, with an enrolment of 96, which was converted into Girls' School in 1937-38.

The increase of [illegible] in the total number of recognised schools and of [illegible] per cent in the total number of scholars over the figures for the year [illegible] is very encouraging. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools in her report about the last quinquennium [illegible] the needs of the Province to be :—

(i) The opening of a high school for girls at the headquarters of each district

(ii) The opening of vernacular middle schools at the headquarters of each tehsil

(iii) The opening of primary schools at each large village

(iv) The [illegible] of high school and college scholarships [illegible] girls to proceed beyond the middle stage

(v) The provision of commodious buildings with playgrounds attached and

(vi) The [illegible] of scholars in girls' school

[illegible] that on account of the lack of funds it has not been possible to meet all the above demands. The department [illegible] to be able however to open one high and [illegible] primary schools and [illegible] three primary schools to the [illegible] middle schools. In addition to this, three high school scholarships of the value of Rs. 6 per mensem each for day scholars and Rs. [illegible] per mensem each for boarders, tenable for two years have been instituted to be awarded only to girls who have passed the Anglo-vernacular middle school examination. Three scholarships of the same value but tenable for four years have been instituted to be awarded to girls who have passed the [illegible] middle examination. Two college scholarships of Rs. [illegible] per mensem each tenable for two years have been instituted to be awarded to girls who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

Large and [illegible] with [illegible] playgrounds have been [illegible] girls' schools at Fort Bannu, Kohat, Nowshera and Kohat which [illegible] have been made [illegible] Mitchell and Lady [illegible] Girls at Peshawar. A new dormitory [illegible] has been added to the Government [illegible] for Women, Peshawar. [illegible] to enable some aided schools to add more [illegible] to their buildings. Munici-

palities also have not been idle. A playground has been provided for the Municipal Board Girls' School, Abbottabad, and new buildings have been put up for the Girls' schools at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The Khaiber Girls' School, in Peshawar Cantonment has also been provided with a large building. Some of the baby hour schools have been moved to better buildings, but still much remains to be accomplished in the way of improving accommodation, especially in the Peshawar and Mardan Districts.

A small beginning has been made in introducing the medical inspection of pupils in girls' schools. Systematic inspections are held at the two Government schools at Peshawar and the Government hostel at Abbottabad. Mission schools look after the health of their pupils themselves. Municipalities, though agreeing with the principle of medical inspection, have done little to introduce it in their schools, and nothing has been done in this line in rural schools. There is an increasing amount of Tuberculosis, eyes and throat diseases are common. It is imperative that all secondary schools should have regular medical inspection. Provision has been made for medical inspection in boys' schools situated at the headquarters of the districts, and it will be well if the health of the future mothers of the Province also receives the attention that it deserves.

The instructional conditions of girls' schools have remained at a satisfactory level. Physical education has also not been ignored. Badminton, netball and tennis are played in high schools.

The Government Normal School for Women is the only training school of the kind in the Province. A separate mention of girls' education has been made in Chapter VI.

The Government hostel for girls which was transferred from Peshawar to Abbottabad [illegible] to be popular. Miss Hakim has been in charge of the hostel since [illegible]. There are now 24 inmates in the hostel [illegible] Muslims, Hindus, and 2 Sikhs.

Education in agencies and tribal areas

7. Education in agencies and tribal areas is supported from the central revenues and is [illegible] under the Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners at the [illegible] headquarters. A detailed account of the school [illegible] in agencies and tribal areas as also of Swat State will be found in Chapter IX of this report.

On account of the financial difficulties it has not been found possible to make any appreciable headway at the expansion of education in agencies and tribal areas, but by observing strict economy in expenditure it was possible to find funds for the following improvements:

(a) The Anglo Vernacular School, at Dir and (Malakand Agency) was raised to the status of a high school in 1933-34.

(b) English was added as a subject of study in the 5th and 6th classes at the lower middle schools at Dargai (Malakand Agency) and at Alizai (Kurram Agency).

(c) The primary schools at Jamrud (Khyber Agency) and at Kohat and Kanigurram (South Waziristan Agency) were raised to the status of lower middle schools.

(d) Nine new primary schools were opened, two in Kurram (one for boys and one for girls), two in Malakand, three in North Waziristan one in the South Waziristan and one in the Khyber Agency. Only one primary school at Baska (in the Shiram Territory) had to be closed on account of its failure to attract boys. The schools in Swat State are financed from the state funds and a sum of Rs. 1,800 per annum is paid to the Wali of Swat as a subsidy for the maintenance of primary department attached to the Anglo Vernacular Middle School at Saidu Sharif.

The number of public schools in the agencies and tribal areas rose from 59 in 1931-32 to 67 in 1936-37, while the number of scholars attending them increased from 3,039 to 3,175. In the same period the Swat State had 47 schools with 1,430 scholars attending them. But owing to serious economic depression and financial difficulties the Ruler of Swat had to close five lower middle and six primary schools during the years 1933 to 1935. At the close of 1936-37 there were only two high schools in Swat, one an Anglo vernacular middle and a primary school with 904 pupils on rolls.

The number of girls in unassisted schools in the Kurram and North Waziristan Agencies rose from 10 in 1931-32 to 57 at the close of the period under review; while the number of scholars attending them rose from 142 to 628.

The total direct expenditure on agency and tribal schools has risen from R[illegible] [illegible] to Rs. [illegible]. The increase is mainly due to the raising of the status of Thana Anglo Vernacular Middle School and the appointment of English and other teachers in lower and full middle schools. A description of these schools has been given in Chapter IX.

Education in cantonments

8. Peshawar, Nowshera and Risalpur are the three cantonments that spend money on the education of boys and girls living within their areas. The following statement will show the number of schools maintained by the three cantonment boards and the amount of grants-in-aid paid by them to aided schools.

Year	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Expenditure	Number of qualified teachers	Grants allowed to aided schools
			Rs		Rs
			Peshawar Cantonment.		
1931-32	1 (Girls Primary)	81	1,477	[illegible]	5,776
1932-33	1 Do	60	1,185	[illegible]	6,146
1933-34	1 Do	77	1,968	[illegible]	6,780
1934-35	1 Do	85	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	7,[illegible]
1935-36	1 Do	107	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,654
1936-37	1 Do	108	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,096
			Nowshera Cantonment		
1931-32	1 (Boys)	116	1,[illegible]93	4/4	9,702
1932-33	1	217	1,[illegible]35	4/4	9,981
1933-34	1	197	2,[illegible]	4/4	5,843
1934-35	1	19[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,[illegible]
1935-36	1	212	2,[illegible]4	4/4	5,732
1936-37	1	247	2,[illegible]6	[illegible]	7,825
			Risalpur Cantonment		
1931-32	1 (Lower Middle)		[illegible]		596
1932-33	1 Do	[illegible]	1,843	2/4	940
1933-34	1 Do	186	1,842	1/4	1,85[illegible]
1934-35	1 Do	193	1,[illegible]	2/4	1,071
1935-36	1 Do	204	1,[illegible]	4/4	1,1[illegible]
1936-37	1 Do	214	1,954	2/4	1,008

The recognised but unaided "Followers' school" at Risalpur is being maintained out of regimental funds. Its statistics are :—

Years.	Number of scholars.	Expenditure. Rs.
1931-32	... 77	828
1932-33	... 74	1,000
1933-34	... 73	1,004
1934-35	... 82	1,200
1935-36	... 95	1,200
1936-37	... 107	1,000

Local boards and education—

9. The last quinquennium closed with the number of district board anglo-vernacular middle schools for boys at four. In 1933-34 the anglo-vernacular middle schools at Swabi and Hangu were converted into high schools and provincialised. In 1934-35 the vernacular middle school at Utmanzai and Ustarzai Payan were converted into anglo-vernacular middle schools while the anglo-vernacular middle school at Karak was raised to a high school and was provincialised. The Municipal Board Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Baffa, was taken over by the District Board, Hazara, as the Notified Area Committee, Baffa, could not finance it for want of funds. In the year 1936-37 the vernacular middle schools at Topi and Teri were converted into anglo-vernacular middle schools. The net result is that there are now six district board anglo-vernacular middle schools against four at the end of the last quinquennium although three of those four have been provincialised. The Municipal Board Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Haripur was raised to the high school standard in 1933-34 and was provincialised in the subsequent year.

The vernacular middle school for girls at Mansehra was converted into anglo-vernacular middle school in 1933-34 and is still functioning. At the close of the year 1931-32 there were three municipal board vernacular middle schools for girls, two maintained by the Municipal Committee of Peshawar and one by that of Bannu. On the opening of Government High School for Girls in Peshawar City the middle departments attached to the two municipal schools in Peshawar were closed. The Municipal Board Middle School for girls at

Bannu and the two Municipal Board Vernacular Middle Schools at Kohat (it is a single school split into two parts—an Urdu school and a Vernacular school) were converted into anglo-vernacular middle schools in 1925-26 and 1926-27 respectively. There are [illegible] of the anglo-vernacular [illegible] there are four anglo-vernacular middle schools [illegible] managed by municipalities.

The local boards are [illegible] to be responsible for vernacular middle and primary education. They are assisted by grants from provincial revenues in order to maintain their schools. The following statement shows the educational [illegible] of the local and municipal committees [illegible] during the [illegible]

Statement A—Local Boards.

Year	Number of schools								Number of scholars							
		Anglo-vernacular middle		Vernacular middle		Primary				Anglo-vernacular middle		Vernacular middle		Primary		
1931-32		4		1[illegible]	1	851	62	917		[illegible]		24,1[illegible]	[illegible]	18,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1932-33		4		1[illegible]	1	[illegible]	59	[illegible]		[illegible]		24,1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1933-34		4	1	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	53	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1934-35	1	4	1	107	1	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1935-36		4	1	1[illegible]	1	[illegible]	40	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	28,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1936-37		4	1	1[illegible]	1	[illegible]	40	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Statement B—Municipal Committees.

Year	Number of schools								Number of scholars							
		Anglo-vernacular middle		Vernacular middle		Primary				Anglo-vernacular middle		Vernacular middle		Primary		
1931-32		2	1		6	19	11	41		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1932-33		2	1		6	14	11	42		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1933-34	1	2	1		6	19	13	4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1934-35					6	9	14	41			[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1935-36			2		5	20	18	43			[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1936-37			4		7	20	17	44			[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In the case of district boards the Local Government makes grants to assist them in balancing their educational budgets. The district boards contribute a fixed share not exceeding 25 per cent. of their income (Articles 163 and 164 of the North-West Frontier Province Education Code, 1935 Edition). The percentage of expenditure by Government from provincial revenues on vernacular secondary education for boys to the total expenditure under that head has been more than 94 per cent. during the period. The tuition fees realised in district board secondary schools were formerly taken by the district boards. But since 1936-37 this income is also credited to the educational budgets. Municipalities are expected to spend 10 per cent. of their net income on education. Eight of these bodies, viz. Haripur, Batta, Abbottabad, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, Mardan, Kohat and Nawanshehr continued to receive subvention from provincial funds. The Notified Area Committee, Batta, on account of financial distress expressed its inability to find any money for expenditure on education and consequently the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Batta was taken over by the District Board, Hazara. Similarly in the case of schools situated within the Notified Area Committee of Kulachi the control had to be transferred to the District Board, Dera Ismail Khan. The Municipal Committee of Peshawar and the Notified Area Committee at Tank continue to spend money out of their own resources on schools which they maintain in the areas administered by them. The following two statements will show the amount spent on education by district boards and municipal committees during the quinquennium under review.

Statement A (District Boards)

Year	District boards	Income from fees	Contribution from other boards	Fixed allotment from the district board resources	Government grant	Expenditure due from boards under heads of columns 2, 3 and 6	Actual expenditure on secondary [illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1931-32	Peshawar	5,830	7,296	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hazara	3,570	[illegible]	12,211	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kohat	3,080	800	8,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Bannu	2,448	[illegible]	17,641	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	D. I Khan	1,708	4,250	8,900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total ..	17,554	14,211	75,765	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1932-33	Peshawar	6,615	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hazara	3,558	1,787	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kohat	3,636	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Bannu	2,482		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	D. I Khan	[illegible]	724	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total ...	17,453	4,261	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1933-34	Peshawar...	5,574		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hazara	4,011	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kohat ..	2,682	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Bannu	3,503		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	D. I Khan	1,849		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total .	17,620	2,38[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1934-35	Peshawar	8,424	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hazara	6,742	1,787	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kohat .	3,739	500	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Bannu	2,845		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	D. I. Khan	1,964		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total .	23,713	3,601	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1935-36	Peshawar .	7,908	1,314	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hazara	6,042	1,787	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kohat	2,621	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Bannu	2,719		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	D. I Khan	[illegible]	724	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total	21,216	4,325	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1936-37	Peshawar	8,937		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hazara ...	6,722	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		last year's	[illegible]	[illegible]			
	Kohat	3,739	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Bannu	2,845		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	D. I Khan	1,994		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		last year's	[illegible]	[illegible]			
	Total	24,255	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The figures for 1936-37 shown in column 7 include [illegible] fees' given in column 3

STATEMENT B—MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES

Municipality or Notified Area Committee	Provision made for education (excluding endowments) for the years						Actual gross expenditure for the years					
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Peshawar ...		99,056	1,13,074	1,08,[illegible]	98,810	[illegible]	8,[illegible]	80,713	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	99,725
Mardan ..	..	14,652	17,868	16,657	21,393	2[illegible],338	14,[illegible]10	14,9[illegible]3	16,067	16,414	18,213	19,410
Haripur .	...	18,251	18,083	20,600	8,017	10,535	17,074	10,[illegible]13	9,153	10,337	10,485	10,482
Abbottabad .		14,[illegible]59	16,554	17,082	17,997	18,[illegible]25	12,045	1[illegible],747	14,472	1[illegible],50[illegible]	17,[illegible]2	18,140
Nawanshehr (Notified Area Committee).		768	768	847		1,[illegible]	768	1,530	768	768		2,[illegible]8
Baffa (Notified Area Committee).	.	11,326	11,814	403	.	500	10,7[illegible]	10,7[illegible]	11,2[illegible]	403		500
Kohat		23,075	25,708	26,051	16,974	25,562	20,784	24,247	25,430	25,[illegible]90	27,409	28,863
Bannu ...	..	36,346	38,[illegible]82	38,724	4[illegible],640	42,237	30,183	33,231	34,362	36,445	38,480	39,276
Dera Ismail Khan .	..	25,[illegible]74	26,840	31,996	33,01[illegible]	28,480	24,575	23,048	25,250	28,107	28,720	26,938
Tank ...	...	3,772	4,250	4,125	4,172	4,286	4,050	3,67[illegible]	3,886	3,894	3,848	4,361
Kulachi ...		724			.		724	724			.	..
Total	2,41,151	2,48,5[illegible]2	2,74,[illegible]31	2,69,277	2,41,895	2,54,765	2,18,601	2,29,622	2,36,351	2,27,883	2,33,456	2,40,103

Average salaries in non-Government institutions

10 The following summary shows the number of employees engaged in teaching in public institutions not managed by Government and the average salary earned by them at the beginning and at the close of the quinquennium under review

Name of employment	Number of teachers in public institutions which are not managed by Government	Average pay in rupees to one place of decimal in			
		Colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Other schools
Institutions for males.					
1931-32.					
District Board ...	1,677		[illegible]	[illegible]	
Municipal Board ..	105		73.1	[illegible]	
Private ...	562	278.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total. ...	2,344	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1936-37.					
District Board ..	1,767		[illegible]	[illegible]	
Municipal Board	124		[illegible]	43.7	
Private ...	719	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total ..	2,610	253.2	53.4	[illegible]	
Institutions for females.					
1931-32					
District Board ..	83		[illegible]	[illegible]	
Municipal Board ..	81		[illegible]	47.2	
Private	280		[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total	444	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1936-37					
District Board	117		48.7	[illegible]	
Municipal Board	105		58.4	[illegible]	
Private .	351		43.7	[illegible]	
Total	584		[illegible]	[illegible]	

Classification of scholars by race or creed

11 The following statement shows comparatively the

number of scholars distributed according to race or creed —

Years	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Christians	Hindus: High castes	Hindus: Backward classes	Muslims	Buddhists	Jews	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total
1931-32	44	2,7[illegible]	19,021		64,158		6	5	4,967	5	88,400
1932-33	39	2,9[illegible]	19,818	—	65,679			7	4,769	51	90,755
1933-34	62	325	19,937		68,1[illegible]5			8	4,853	61	93,572
1934-35	69	[illegible]	20,9[illegible]0	29	69,353			16	5,034	53	95,263
1935-36	87	310	21,111	54	70,584		.	4	4,860	186	97,196
1936-37	77	361	22,124	103	69,[illegible]76			8	6,450		98,889

From the above statement it will be seen that the number of Muslim, Hindu and Sikh pupils increased respectively by 2,953, 5518 and 1,473. The percentage of scholars of these communities according to the population of the Province is

Muslims	3.1
Hindus	15.5
Sikhs	15.1

Missions and education—

12. The statistics for institutions maintained by missionary societies are given in the following statement

STATEMENT OF MISSION INSTITUTIONS—BOYS

	Number of Mission institutions and their pupils								Expenditure					
	Colleges	High schools	Middle English schools	Middle Vernacular schools	Primary schools	Training institutions	Other special schools	Total	From Provincial Funds	From Local Funds	From Fees	From Mission Funds	From other sources	Total
Christian Mission														
Church of England									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1937-38														
Schools	1							5						
Pupils	[illegible]	[illegible]			15			2,065	51,500	[illegible]	37,[illegible]	9,414	[illegible]	1,20,[illegible]35
1938-39														
Schools	[illegible]	[illegible]			4			5						
Pupils	[illegible]	[illegible]			230			2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	35,[illegible]	[illegible]	16,50[illegible]	1,[illegible],147
Roman Catholic														
1938-39														
Schools			1					1						
Pupils			1[illegible]4					1[illegible]4	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		11,[illegible]6
Hindu Mission														
Aryan Samaj														
1937-38														
Schools		2						2						
Pupils		[illegible]						[illegible]	15,224	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		37,354
1938-39														
Schools		2						2						
Pupils		1,0[illegible]						1,0[illegible]	17,590	[illegible]	13,[illegible]	2,551		35,023

Statement of Mission

	Number of Mission Institutions and their pupils					
	Colleges	High schools	Middle English schools	Middle Vernacular schools	Primary schools	Training institutions
CHRISTIAN MISSION.						
(a) *Church Missionary Society (England).*						
1931-32.						
Schools	..	.	1		..	1
Pupils	...	...	211	.		22
1936-37.						
Schools	..	...	1	..	...	1	...
Pupils	...	..	248	...	.	11	...
(b) *Danish Mission*						
1931-32.						
Schools	...	..	.	1	.		...
Pupils	...	...	..	98	.	..	...
1936-37.						
Schools	..	..	...	1		.	..
Pupils	...		...	90	...	..	...
(c) *American Mission.*						
1931-32						
Schools	.	.	.		...	1	...
Pupils	..	...	.	.	..	29	...
1936-37.						
Schools	..	..	.	.	...	1	...
Pupils	...		.	.	...	52	...
(d) *Roman Catholic.*						
1931-32.						
Schools				1	...		...
Pupils	..		..	88	..	.	...
1936-37.						
	...					
HINDU ARYA SAMAJ.						
1931-32						
Schools	..	.	..	..	10	9	.
Pupils	..	...	.	...	1,884	897	..
1936-37.						
Schools	.		...	1	8	10	...
Pupils	...	...	...	205	2,078	735	...

Institutions—Girls

Other special schools	Total	Expenditure: From Provincial funds	From local funds	From fees	From Municipal funds	From other sources	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	2,[illegible]	18,797	440				17,237
	28,[illegible]	9,160	[illegible]	3,055	4,602	474	19,018
...	68		4,481				5,481
	90	2,601	399	290	560	2,600	6,899
	89		3,[illegible]				[illegible]
...	52	...	660	[illegible]	1,[illegible]		[illegible]
	188		5,[illegible]				5,990
							Rs.
...	2,791	...	40,334	...			40,334
...	3,018	16,939	11,564	308	41,324	1,690	71,825

Pensions and provident funds—

13. All members of the inspecting staff and all teachers in Government schools continue to remain subject to the ordinary rules relating to pensions and to the General Provident Fund. The contributory provident fund system which was in force in the agency schools of North Waziristan, Kurram and Malakand was replaced by a pension system with effect from April 1st 1933 on the conditions that :—

(1) The amount of contributions by Government with interest thereon standing to the credit of the teacher in question in the contributory provident fund be repaid to Government.

(2) The amount of subscriptions together with interest thereon standing to the credit of such teachers in the fund be transferred to their credit in the General Provident Fund

The teachers serving in Khyber and South Waziristan Agencies are already enjoying benefits of the pension scheme admissible under the ordinary rules. Permanent teachers employed in schools managed by local or private aided bodies are members of provident funds governed by rules approved by the department. The following statement gives the number of employees in board and private institutions who enjoy either pensions or provident fund benefits.

Name of employing authority	Number of teachers					
	Qualifying for pension			Qualifying for provident fund		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1931-32						
Under District Board ..		..	..	1,212	14	1,226
Under Municipal Board ...	8	..	8	63	34	97
Under Private Bodies ...	..	..	..	390	55	445
Total ...	8	..	8	1,665	103	1,768
1936-37						
Under District Board ..	..	.		1,479	52	1,531
Under Municipal Board ..	7	..	7	77	67	144
Under Private Bodies ...	...	..	...	492	54	546
Total ..	7	...	7	2,048	173	2,221

CHAPTER II

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Direction—

1. (a) The post of the Director of Public Instruction was held by the writer of this report throughout the quinquennium except for leave ex India during a period of 8 months and 14 days in 1935 when Khan Bahadur Mir Karim Bakhsh, P. E. S., Inspector of Vernacular Education, officiated for him.

Khan Sahib Ghulam Sarwar Khan, B.A., P. E. S., held the post of Personal Assistant to Director of Public Instruction, North-West Frontier Province up to the forenoon of 20th July, 1936, when he proceeded on 4 months' leave preparatory to retirement after a long and meritorious service. He was succeeded by Khan Sahib Maulvi Muhammad Alam, B.A., P. E. S., who also in addition held the post of Registrar of Departmental Examinations, and the Secretary of the Text Book Committee, North West Frontier Province till August 4th, 1936, when he was relieved of the latter charge by Haji Abdul Hamid, B.A., P. E. S. Mir Nur Elahi Khan, B.A., P. E. S., held the post of Registrar of Departmental Examinations and the Secretary of the Text Book Committee till the afternoon of May 14th, 1935, when he proceeded on leave for 4 months. On the expiry of his leave he was posted as Headmaster, Government High School, Peshawar.

(b) The following departmental examinations are held under the supervision of the department:—

(i) Anglo Vernacular Middle Examination for boys.
(ii) Vernacular Middle Examination for boys.
(iii) Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination for male teachers.
(iv) Senior Vernacular Certificate Examination for male teachers.
(v) Drawing Masters' Certificate Examination for men.
(vi) Post-Matric Clerical (Secretarial Class) Examination.

In 1932-33 the Director of Public Instruction's office was re-organised. It was divided into 5 branches, viz., Accounts, General, Records, Establishment and Copy. Since this re-organisation the disposal of cases has considerably quickened. The office accommodation has also been considerably improved. A building which was formerly used by the Archæological Department was placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction in 1932-33, and has since been occupied by the Accounts and Establishment branches and also by the Registrar of Departmental Examinations. The office staff has also been strengthened in the closing year of the quinquennium under review by the addition of two clerks in the grade of Rs. 75-5-100-5-150.

Inspection.—

(A) PROVINCIAL INSPECTING STAFF.

2. The post of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools was held throughout the period by Miss G. E. Littlewood, M.B.E., I.E.S., except for the following periods:

(i) Five months and 21 days from May 18th to November 7th, 1932.

(ii) Two months and 12 days from September 17th to November 28th, 1934, and

(iii) Six months from May 13th, 1936, to November 12th, 1936, when she was on leave ex-India.

The progress made in the education of girls during the period under review which will be mentioned in Chapter VI of this report is due to the great zeal and enthusiasm of Miss G. E. Littlewood in the cause of female education. Her services have been recognised by the Government by the award to her of the "M.B.E." and also of the "Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal" in 1933-34. She had to work without an assistant from 8th November 1932 to 4th January 1933, and again from November 17th 1933, to 31st August 1934 because during these periods the Assistant Inspectress remained on sick leave, and the post was kept vacant owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable incumbent. To relieve the Inspectress, of the great pressure of work which the absence of her assistant entailed, special arrangements had to be made to help her by appointing non-official ladies for short periods to inspect district board girls' schools.

A recommendation was made by the Primary Education Committee who visited this Province [illegible] that [illegible] two inspectresses, each touring the whole Province are not sufficient. There should be one Inspectress in general charge of the Province with two assistants each in charge of half the Province. At a later date as the [illegible] of girls expands one assistant inspectress in each district will probably be needed.

Although expansion in other directions was stopped in 1931 on account of retrenchment the education of girls has been slowly expanding. A vacancy [illegible] for the post of the second assistant inspectress has been reported for the past several years but it has not been possible for the Government to sanction [illegible] of this officer. Touring in this Province has [illegible] for women. It involves a very great amount of strain for a lady to have to tour over the whole Province [illegible] the appointment of a second assistant inspectress [illegible] of necessity. To meet this urgent need, the creation of a temporary post of Personal Assistant to the Inspectress of Girls' Schools was sanctioned by Government from January [illegible] to March 31st 1936 on a fixed pay of Rs. [illegible] per mensem. [illegible] of the conditions for appointment to the post was that the lady should belong to the rural area [illegible] possible to fill it for want of a suitable candidate. The [illegible] post was again temporarily created for two months in the [illegible] from January 25th 1937 (which has [illegible] to the end of June of the current year) [illegible] Rs. [illegible] per mensem and Miss E. Kate B. A. [illegible] of the Government Normal School for Women [illegible] has been appointed to this post. [illegible] at long last eight years after the [illegible] strongly made by the Primary Education Committee [illegible] to create a second post of assistant inspectress.

The office establishment of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools was also [illegible] during the period by [illegible] the grade of her Head Clerk from Rs. [illegible] to Rs. [illegible] [illegible] also to the [illegible] two clerks [illegible] the grade of Rs. [illegible] and other in the grade of Rs. [illegible]

3. Khan Bahadur Mir Kamar Baksh, P.E.S. [illegible] to fill the post of Inspector of Vernacular Education

except for the following periods :—

(i) 24th July to 12th August 1933,

(ii) 23rd November to 22nd December 1933,

when he was on leave on average pay and the post was kept vacant.

On the afternoon of February 12th 1935, he was appointed officiating Director of Public Instruction and to fill his post Khan Shah Alam Khan, M.A., LL.B., Headmaster, Islamia Collegiate School, Peshawar, was appointed officiating Inspector of Vernacular Education on the same date. The former on the expiry of his officiating period on the afternoon of October 27th 1935, proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement while the latter continued to hold charge of the post in which he was confirmed on April 28th 1936, the date on which Khan Bahadur Mir Karim Bakhsh was superannuated.

(B) DISTRICT INSPECTING STAFF.

(i) *District Inspectors of Schools*

4. Mardan, which was formerly included in the Peshawar District as a sub division was converted into a separate district in the closing year of the quinquennium and a new post of District Inspector of Schools in the P. E. S. grade was created, which was filled by the promotion of S. Jafar Hussain Shah, B.A., B.T., Headmaster, Government High School, Tank, from the S. E. S. senior grade on February 13th 1937. The following changes also took place among the district inspecting staff :

(i) Owing to the sad death of Q. Inayat Ullah, B.A., P.E.S., District Inspector of Schools, Peshawar, just at the close of the last quinquennium, Pirzada Nur Hussain Azri, M.A., Headmaster, Government High School, Mardan, was promoted to the North West Frontier Province, Educational Service, and was appointed District Inspector of Schools and posted to Bannu District.

(ii) On the retirement of Khan Sahib Ghulam Sarwar Khan, B.A., P.E.S., on July 29th 1936, Hakim Bashir Hussain, District Inspector of Schools, Hazara District working in the S. E. S. grade was promoted to the P. E. S. grade from the

forenoon of August 4th 1936, and remained posted to Hazara District.

(iii) Mulla Azizullah Kakakhel, B.A., P.E.S., District Inspector of Schools, Peshawar, was transferred to the Government Training School for Men, Peshawar, as Headmaster in 1933-34 and has been holding that post since then.

(II) *Assistant District Inspectors of Schools.*

5. A post of assistant district inspector of schools was created in the Hazara District in 1934, increasing the number of assistant district inspectors of schools in that district to two. Now there are two assistant district inspectors of schools in Dera Ismail Khan, one in Bannu, one in Kohat, two in Peshawar, one in Mardan and two in Hazara District. These officers are responsible, under the supervision and general control of the district inspector of schools, for the inspection of primary schools and of primary departments of secondary schools, situated in their respective Hqrs. There are no schools in this Province. The policy followed in other parts of India is to give such schools as much attention as to primary schools. If funds were available and if this policy could be followed in this Province, also the work of inspection would have improved considerably and primary schools would have become more efficient.

The clerical staff working in the offices of district inspectors of schools remained the same as at the end of the last quinquennium except that two new posts one in the grade of Rs. 45-3-105 and another in the grade of Rs. 30-2-40 were created and sanctioned for the new Mardan District. The post of the Mohrir in the grade of Rs. 30-1½-60-2-70 was transferred from the office of District Inspector of Schools, Peshawar, to that of Kohat where the need of an additional clerk was very keenly felt owing to the increase of work in that office. The post of the head clerk in the District Inspector's Office at Kohat still continues to be in the grade of Rs. 40-2-60 although the post of head clerks working in other district offices are graded Rs. 45-3-105. On account of financial difficulties it has not been possible to raise the grade. In the list given below detail of the district inspecting staff as on the close of the quinquennium under review is given.

District	Name of District Inspector of Schools	Service and grade	Assistant District Inspectors of Schools	Service and grade
Dera Ismail Khan.	Ch. Ghulam Rasul, B.A	P. E. S. and Rs 250—25 500/25—600.	(1) M. Muhammad Nawaz Khan. (2) L. Behari Lal.	Rs. 120—4—160. Ditto.
Bannu ...	Ch. Muhammad Abdullah, B.A.	Ditto ..	(1) M. Muhammad Aslam, B.A., B.T.	Ditto.
Kohat ...	Pirzada Nur Hussain Azri, M.A.	Ditto ...	(1) M. Hakim Shah, B.A., S.A.V.	Ditto.
Peshawar ...	Khan Sahib Sh. Allah Din, B.A.	Ditto	(1) Malik Baz Gul. (2) M. Muhammad Masud-ur-Rehman, M.A.	Ditto.
Mardan ...	S. Jaffar Hussain [illegible]	Ditto ...	(1) Mirza Najmud Din, B.Sc., B.T	Ditto.
Hazara ..	Hakim Bashir Hussain, B.A	Ditto	(1) Sh. Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., S.A.V. (2) S. Abbas Ali Shah Zafar, B.A., B.T.	Ditto.

In addition to the above assistant district inspectors of schools the Government sanctioned temporarily a post of physical supervisor in the grade of Rs. 120—4—160 less 15 per cent. cut in the year 1936. M. Nisar-ul-Haq, B.A., D.Ph.E., was appointed to this post on May 1st 1936. His main duty is to work under the orders of the district inspectors of schools in different districts for the improvement of drill and physical instruction in all primary and secondary schools in the Province. During the time at his disposal the physical supervisor arranged to hold physical training courses in the whole Province between 6th May 1936 and 14th May 1937. All drill instructors of anglo-vernacular secondary schools and selected teachers from each vernacular secondary and primary school in the Province were trained at different training camps held at convenient centres in various districts. The number of drill masters thus trained is 46 while the number of teachers who have received this training is 764. They were given practical and theoretical lessons on calisthenics, marching, natural track and field events, pole-drill, mass-drill, wand-

drill, major and minor games, dietary and health habits and sexual hygiene. As a result of these training courses, drill and physical instruction in schools has improved considerably. The post of the physical supervisor was created temporarily for one year. The period has since been extended to another year. Since the result of this experiment has been satisfactory it is hoped that the post will be made permanent.

Government high schools—

6. (a) On the promotion of Pir Ala Nur Hussain, Azm, M.A., from the subordinate to the provincial service, S. Muhammad Hussain Shah, B.A., was promoted to the headmaster's grade, viz., Rs. 180—12—240 from the junior S. E. S. grade of Rs. 120—4—160 and was posted to Government High School, Abbottabad, in the year 1932-33. Khan Inayat Ullah Khan, M.A., I.E.S., Headmaster, Government High School, Peshawar, remained on leave till October 1932, when he retired on pension. Since recruitment to the I. E. S. was suspended, the post was held in abeyance and a temporary post in the subordinate service of Rs. 180—12—240 was created and this was filled by H. Basha Hussain, B.A., till 1st October 1933, when the I. E. S. post was abolished. A provincial service post in the grade of Rs. 270—[illegible] was created in place of the I. E. S. post thus abolished and was temporarily attached to the Government High School, Charsadda. Hafiz Abdul Hamid, B.A., was promoted to this post.

In 1933-34 two district board anglo-vernacular middle schools for boys (one at Swabi in the Peshawar District and the other at Haripur in the Hazara District) were provincialised and raised to the status of high schools. To the two posts in the senior subordinate grade of Rs. 180—12—240 thus created L. Thakur Dass, B.A., B.T., and Ch. Mubar Rahim, B.A., B.T., were promoted from the junior S. E. S. grade of Rs. 120—4—160.

A Government high school for girls (Lady Griffith Government High School for Girls) was opened during this quinquennium and located in the city of Peshawar. Miss E. R. Gregory, B.A., L.T., was appointed principal of the school on Rs. 350 per mensem in the time scale of P. E. S. class II

women's branch (350—10—500). A detailed report about this school will be found in Chapter VI.

In the year 1934-35 the Municipal Board High School at Haripur in the Hazara District was provincialised and Khowaja Muhammad Ashraf, M.A., B.T., Headmaster, Government High School, Parachinar, was appointed to the headmastership of the school. In the year 1935-36 the District Board Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Karak in the Kohat District was provincialised and M. Hazrat Gul, B.Sc., B.T., Headmaster of the same district board school was taken into Government service and was appointed as Headmaster of the new Government school.

On the retirement of Khan Sahib Ghulam Sarwar Khan, B.A., P.E.S., as has already been stated; H. Bashir Hussain was promoted to the P. E. S. and the vacancy caused by this promotion in the subordinate senior grade was filled by the promotion of M. Ghulam Jilani, B.A., B.T., from the junior subordinate grade. M. Ghulam Jilani was posted as Headmaster, Government High School, Swabi

The number of Government high schools both for boys and girls in the Province has risen from 11 in 1931-32 to 16 at the end of the quinquennium under review.

(b) In order to meet the persistent demand of the people voiced both inside and outside the local provincial council, the Government agreed to start technical and industrial classes for the training of blacksmiths and carpenters. These classes were started on May 15th 1935, and were attached to the Government Training School for Men, Peshawar Twenty stipendiaries with a stipend of Rs. 10 per mensem each were admitted to these classes. The classes were placed under the general control of the Headmaster, Training School for Men, Peshawar, with the following additional staff :—

(i) The drawing master of the training school (M Manzoor Hussain) was promoted from Rs. 70—3—100 grade to Rs. 120—4—160 and placed in charge of the classes in addition to his work as drawing master.

(ii) A master blacksmith at Rs 60 per mensem fixed.

(iii) A master carpenter at Rs. 60 per mensem fixed.

(iv) A painter at Rs. 60 per mensem fixed.

(v) A workshop attendant on Rs. 20 per mensem fixed.

The table given below gives the names of headmasters in the S. E. S. senior grade (Rs. 180—12—240) posted to the Government high schools mentioned against each at the close of the quinquennium under review :—

Name of Government High School	Name of the Headmaster	Grade
	Dera Ismail Khan District	
		Rs
1. Kulachi ...	S. Muhammad Hussain Shah, B.A., S.A.V.	180—12—240
2. Dera Ismail Khan.	L. Nand Lal Hooja, B.A., B.T.	Do
3. Tank ...	L. Diyal Das, B.A., S.A.V.	Do
	Bannu District.	
4. Lakki ...	M. Abdus Sami ad Khan, B.A., B.T., LL.B.	Do
5. Bannu .	Mr. B. C. Raina, B.A., F.R.G.S., Diploma of Education (Bristol).	Do
	Kohat District.	
6. Karak ...	M. Hazrat Gul, B.Sc., B.T.	Do
7. Kohat ...	L. Anand Parkash, B.A., B.T.	Do
8. Hangu ...	L. Thakar Das, B.A., B.T.	Do
	Peshawar District.	
9. Peshawar ...	M. Nur Elahi Khan, B.A., P.E.S.	250—25—500/25—600
10. Charsadda	M. Abdur Rahim, B.A., B.T.	180—12—240
11. Mardan	M. Zahir Ahmad Khan, B.A., B.T.	Do
12. Sawabi	M. Ghulam Sarwar, B.A., B.T.	Do
	Hazara District.	
13. Haripur ...	Sh. Muhammad Ashraf, M.A., B.T.	Do
14. Abbottabad...	Sh. Fasih-ud-Din, B.A., B.T., LL.B.	Do.
15. Mansehra ...	M. Hissam-ul-Din, B.A., S.A.V.	Do

Name of Government High School	Name of the Headmaster	Grade
	AGENCIES.	
	(i) *Malakand.*	Rs
16. Thana	M Faiz Muhammad, M.Sc., B T, LL.B.	180—12—240
	(ii) *Kurram*	
17 Parachinar.	M Mahamad Ramzan, B A., S A.V.	Do

It has been stated in Chapter IX that during the quinquennium under review the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Thana in Malakand Agency was raised to the high school standard

7 The following tables will give information with regard to the personnel of the department

(a) Indian Educational Service.

	1931-32		1936-37	
	Posts	Grades	Posts	Grades
European	1 man	Rs 1,500 50—1750 plus duty allowance of Rs 150 plus overseas pay £ 13—6—8.	1 man	Rs 1,500—50—1750 plus 150 D A, plus £13-6-8 S.O.P
	1 woman.	Rs. 400—25—850 plus Rs 100 O S P, plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance.	1 woman.	Rs 400—25—850 plus Rs. 150 O S P, plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance
Indian	1 man	Rs 400—50—1,250 plus Rs. 300 O.S P		Abolished since 1st October 1933 after the retirement of the permanent incumbent, Khan Inayatullah Khan M.A., I.E.S., and a P E S post in the grade of Rs. 250 25—500; 25—600 was created

(b) Provincial Educational Service :—

1931-32.		1936-37	
Selection grade—		Selection grade—	
Rs. 650—30—800	1 man.	Rs. 650—30—800	1 man.
Time-scale—		Time-scale—	
Rs. 250—25—500		Rs. 250—25—500	
25—600	8 men.	25—600	10 men
Rs. 200—10—250	1 woman	Rs. 200—20—400	
		20—500	1 woman
		Rs. 350—10—400	1 woman

(c) Subordinate Educational Service :—

(i) Men—

			1931-32 posts	1936-37 posts
Grade	I	Rs. 180—12—240	11	15 *
	II	Rs. 120—4—160	35	44
	III	Rs. 80—4—120	1	1
	IV	Rs. 70—3—100	81	116
	V	Rs. 40—2—60	36	50
	VI	Rs. 30—1—40	13	16
		Total	177	242

* Includes one post in the grade of Rs. 180—12—240 which was transferred from the Government training school at Ghorpuri. Khed after it was abolished from 1st April 1933, and was attached to the office of Director of Public Instruction

(ii) Women—

		1931-32 posts	1936-37 posts
Special grade	Rs. 150—10—250	1	1
Second grade	Rs. 130—10—200		1
Third grade	Rs. 140—10—150		1
Fourth grade	Rs. 120—10—150		1
Fifth grade	Rs. 100—10—150	1	2
Sixth grade	Rs. 90—10—120		4
Seventh grade	Rs. 70—6—100	2	3
Eighth grade	Rs. 70 fixed	2	2
	Total	6	15

8. The table at (b) above will show the constitution of the provincial educational service. It will appear from that table that there are 11 posts in the provincial educational service for men in the whole Province, one of which is placed in the selection grade of Rs. 650—30—800, while there are two posts belonging to the above service in the woman's branch. The only selection grade post in the provincial service is held by the Inspector of Vernacular Education. In the Punjab this post is held by a class I officer and it seems necessary that this post should also be made a class I post. In the women's branch the post of the Principal, Lady Griffith Government High School for Girls (which will very likely become an intermediate college in the near future) should also be made a class I post.

9. The following table will show the cost of direction and inspection.

Head	Cost	Percentage of total cost of education (both direct and indirect)	Percentage of direct expenditure	Cost per public institution
	Rs.			Rs. as. ps.
Direction	68,955	2·2	2·9	67 13 10
Inspection ..	1,16,524	3·6	4·8	114 11 0

The percentage of total provincial expenditure to the total provincial expenditure on direction and inspection is given below.

Direction		5·5
Inspection	Male	4·5
	Female	1·0

10. The following statement compares the rates of salaries paid in Government and aided high schools in this Province.

Statement showing scales of salaries paid in Government High schools and in aided High Schools in the North West Frontier Province

Government High schools			Aided High schools			Remarks
Staff	Qualifications	Scale of pay	Staff	Qualifications	Scale of pay	
		Rs.			Rs.	
Head Master	M.A., B.T. or S.A.V., M.Sc., B., or S.A.V., B.A., B. or S.A.V., B.Sc., B.T. or S.A.V.	[illegible] 120–240	Head Master	1 European (qualifications [illegible])	(a) [illegible] (b) [illegible]	Note.—(1) The scale of pay noted against Government High Schools is subject to 15 per cent. cut in case of new entrants joining Government service after 16th July 1931.
				2 M.A., B.T. or S.A.V., B.A., B.T. or S.A.V.	[illegible]	(2) The scale of pay noted against aided High schools is subject to Kohat High School, Peshawar is reduced as below in case of teachers joining after April 1933.
2nd Master	Ditto	120–4–160	2nd Master	Ditto	(a) 150–5–[illegible] (b) [illegible] (c) [illegible]	
3rd Master	Ditto	100–4–120	3rd Master	Ditto	(a) [illegible] (b) [illegible] (c) [illegible]	1 S.A.V. or S.A.V. 90–6–150 2 B.A. or S.A.V. 75–5–125 Working as J.A.V. pay 50–4–100 3 B.A., J.A.V. 50–3–80 4 F.A., A.V. 45–3–75 (5) Matric A.V. 40–3–70 (6) Grade trained and S.V. teachers 40–3–70 (7) Physical instructor trained and certificated at least Matric Pass 40–2–60 Diploma 25–1–35
J.A.V. Masters	B.A., B.T. or S.A.V., F.A., J.A.V., Matric, J.A.V.	75–[illegible]–100	A.V. Masters	B.A., B.T. or A.V., F.A., A.V., Matric, J.A.V.	(a) [illegible] (b) [illegible] (c) [illegible]	

Statement showing scale of salaries paid in Government High Schools and in aided High Schools in the North-West Frontier Province—concluded

Government high schools			Aided high schools			Remarks
Staff	Qualifications	Scale of pay	Staff	Qualifications	Scale of pay	
Senior Oriental Teachers.	S.V. H.P., H.A. or Shastri.	70—3—100	Senior Oriental Teachers.	S.V. H.P., H.A. or Shastri or Gian	a) 45—3—65 b) 50—[illegible] 55—3—85	(3) The Drill Instructors who have qualified themselves in Mr Earle's course of Physical training are entitled to get Rs 5 per mensem in addition to the sanctioned grade or their salaries.
Junior Oriental Teachers	Ditto	40—2—60	Junior Oriental Teachers.	Ditto	a) 35—2—55 b) 35—50 30—40 25—30	
Commercial Masters	Commercial Teachers Diploma	80—4—120	Commercial Masters	Diploma in Commerce	90	
Drawing Masters	Senior Drawing masters' certificate.	70—3—100	Drawing Masters	Senior Drawing Certificate.	(a) 50—2—70 b) 50—60 c) 5—3—85	
Drill Instructors	Senior Drill masters' Certificate	30—1—40	Drill Instructors	Drill Instructors Certificate	(a) 35—1—55, 2[illegible] 1—15 and 50 while Government gives grant (b) 30—40 (c) 45—3—75	

(a) For Church Mission Schools.
(b) For Islamia Collegiate
(c) For Khalsa High School Peshawar

Boy Scout movement—

11. A detailed account of the movement will be found in Chapter X—Miscellaneous Activities, but the constitution of the Provincial Council and of the local associations is given in this chapter.

(a) Provincial Council.

The statement given below gives the constitution of the Provincial Council.

(1) *Provincial Chief Scout.*

His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Ralph Griffith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

(2) *Provincial Commissioner and Secretary.*—

T. G. Orgill, Esquire, M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, North-West Frontier Province.

(3) *Assistant Provincial Commissioner.*

Khan Shah Alam Khan, M.A., LL.B., P.E.S., Inspector of Vernacular Education, North-West Frontier Province.

(4) *Additional Assistant Provincial Commissioner.*—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. C. Noel, Director of Agriculture and Allied Departments, North-West Frontier Province.

(5) *Assistant Provincial Commissioner for Training and Scout Organizer.*

L. Ram Chand Malhotra, Woodbridge (Scout and Club), Peshawar.

(6) *Members of Provincial Council.*

(i) The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayum Khan, K.C.I.E., Chief Minister to the Governor, North-West Frontier Province.

(ii) Major A. N. Sharma, I. M. S., District Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Hazara, Abbottabad.

(iii) S. F. Grant, Esquire, M.B.E., District Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Peshawar District.

(iv) Dr. Tila Muhammad Khan, District Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Mardan District.

(v) J. F. Rollo, Esquire, District Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Kohat.

(vi) Dr. A. D. Iliff, District Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Dera Ismail Khan.

(vii) Major S. S. Lavender, District Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Kurram, Parachinar.

(viii) Major H. H. Johnson, C.I.E., M.M., I.A., District Commissioner, Malakand Agency, Dir, Swat and Chitral States.

(7) *Representatives of Local Associations on the Council.*

(i) *Hazara Association.*

(1) Sh. Fasih-ud-Din, B.A., B.T., LL.B., Headmaster, Government High School, Abbottabad.

(2) Dr. Sewak Ram Yatri, D.S.M., A. V. A. S. High School, Abbottabad.

(ii) *Peshawar Association.*

(3) S. Sujan Singh, B.A., B.T., Honorary Secretary, Boy Scouts Association, Peshawar.

(4) M. Ghulam Sarwar Khan, B.A., District Scout Master, Boy Scouts Association, Peshawar.

(iii) *Kohat Association.*

(5) Khan Bahadur Nawab Captain Baz Muhammad Khan, M. L. A., Nawab of Teri.

(6) Rai Bahadur Diwan Mathra Das, M.A., LL.B., Pleader, Kohat.

(iv) *Bannu Association.*

(7) Ch. Muhammad Abdulla, B.A., P.E.S., District Inspector of Schools, Bannu

(8) L. Nand Lal, B.A., B.T., Headmaster, Government High School, Bannu

(v) *Dera Ismail Khan Association*

(9) L. Bihari Lal, Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Dera Ismail Khan.

(10) S. Nasir Ali Shah, B.Sc., B.T., Islamia High School, Dera Ismail Khan

(vi) *Mardan Association*

(11) L. Pars Ram, B.A., B.T., Headmaster, Sanatan Dharam High School, Mardan

(12) Khan Sher Dil Khan, Municipal Commissioner Mardan.

(vii) *Kurram Agency*

(13) M. Abdul Samad Khan, B.A., B.T., LL.B., Headmaster, Government High School Parachinar

(viii) *Malakand Association*

(14) Khan Mir Abdullah Khan, Honorary Secretary Boy Scouts Association, Malakand Thana

(15) M. Faiz Muhammad Khan, M.Sc., B.T., LL.B. Headmaster, Government High Schools Thana

(b) Local Associations

The statement given below gives details about the local associations :

b) Local Associations

Local Association	President	Honorary Secretary	Honorary Treasurer	District Scout Master
1. Hazara	Major A. N. [illegible] M.S. Abbottabad	S. [illegible] B.A. B.T. LL.B. Head Master Government High School Abbottabad	Mr. [illegible] Malhotra Head Master A.V.A.S. High School, Abbottabad.	Dr. Sewak Ram Yatri Wood Badge' A.V.A.S. High School Abbottabad
2. Peshawar	S. F. [illegible] Superintendent Medical Department Training and [illegible] Pesy North West Frontier Province, Peshawar.	S. Sujan Singh B.A. B.T. Head Master Khalsa High School Peshawar	Honible Rai Bahadur Lala Mehr Chand Khanna Finance Minister, North West Frontier Province.	M. Ghulam Sarwar Khan B.A. 4th Master Government Training School Peshawar
3. Mardan	Dr. [illegible] Muhammad Shah Medical Practitioner Civil Lines Mardan	L. Piru Kal B.A. B.T. Head Master Sanatan Dharam High School, Mardan	Seth Boota Mal Municipal Commissioner Mardan	Pt. Jina Nath B.A. Teacher, Sanatan Dharam High School, Mardan
4. Malakand Agency.	1) Major H. H. Johnson, C.I.E. M.M. I.A. Political Agent Malakand March 1937 2) Major L. H. Cobb, O.B.E. Political Agent Malakand.	Khan Mir Abdullah Khan Khan Khel Lower Malakand	Khan Ghulam Haider Khan Subedar-Major Swat Levies, Malakand	M. Faiz Muhammad Khan, M.Sc., B.T., LL.B. Head Master, Government High School Thana
5. Kohat	J. I. Rohio Esquire Assistant Commissioner Sub Revenue Department Kohat	1) Parsadi Nand Hussain Azad M.A. P.T. District Inspector of Schools, Kohat (2) L. Nand Lal B.A. and Master Bharatri High School, Kohat.	Ch. Arjan Das Municipal Commissioner Kohat.	L. Hem Raj B.A. Teacher Bharatri High School Kohat

b) Local Associations—concluded

Local Association	District Commissioner	Honorary Secretary	Honorary Treasurer	District Scout Master
6. Kurram Agency.	(1) Major G. [illegible] Leverder Commandant Kurram Militia Parachinar, upto February 1937 (2) Major G. [illegible] Taylor Commandant Kurram Militia Parachinar	(1) M. Ahmad Samad Khan B.A. LL.B. Head Master Government High School Parachinar upto February 1937 (2) Mr. Abdul Ghani Head Master Government High School Parachinar	S. Rawal Singh Parachinar	Vacant
7. Bannu	Captain F. H. Cobb, O.B.E., Deputy Commissioner Bannu upto March 1937 Vacant	(1) [illegible] Lal B.A. Head Master Government High School Bannu upto March 1937 (2) Mr. B. K. Ratra Head Master Government High School Bannu	Mr. B. L. [illegible] Head Master Government High School Bannu	L. Ava Ram Junior Anglo Vernacular Teacher Government High School Bannu
8. D. I. Khan	Dr. A. D. [illegible] C.M. Hospital Dera Ismail Khan	L. [illegible] Pt. M.A. B.T. Head Master Government High School Dera Ismail Khan	L. Balak Ram Head Master Government High School Dera Ismail Khan	M. Nasir Ali Shah B.Sc. B.T. and Master, Islamia High School Dera Ismail Khan

CHAPTER III

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

There are three colleges in the Province viz

(i) Islamia College Peshawar

(ii) Edwardes College Peshawar

(iii) Vedic Bharatiya College Dera Ismail Khan

These colleges are affiliated to the Punjab University, and are inspected by the University Inspection Committee During the quinquennium under review the following new classes have been added to the colleges :-

(a) In June 1932 Science was added as a subject of study in the intermediate classes in the Vedic Bharatiya College Dera Ismail Khan

(b) Agriculture was added in the year 1932 as a subject for the F F A examination to the Islamia College Peshawar

(c) B Sc classes in Agriculture were opened at the Islamia College Peshawar in the year 1935-36

(d) The Vedic Bharatiya College at Dera Ismail Khan was raised to the degree standard in June 1935

The Islamia College Peshawar is affiliated for the M A course in Mathematics English and Persian, and B Sc B A and B Sc courses in Agriculture The Edwardes College Peshawar is affiliated for the B A courses while the Vedic Bharatiya College Dera Ismail Khan is affiliated for the B A and F Sc courses

2 Statistics about the three institutions are given in

The following table

| Years | Number of students | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible]

From these it will appear that the expenditure on the three colleges has increased from Rs. 2,66,933 in 1931-32 to Rs. 3,19,612 in 1936-37. The above table also shows the increase in expenditure on each college separately.

4. The following table will show the amounts of maintenance grants earned by these colleges :

	1931-32	1936-37
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Islamia College	1,09,520	1,47,133
(ii) Edwardes College	24,624	25,734
(iii) Vedic Bharatri College	10,384	11,408

The following non recurring grants were also paid to the Islamia College, Peshawar during the quinquennium under review :—

		R
1932-33	Building grant	68,728
1935-36	Equipment	17,000
1935-36	Building	40,300
1936-37	Building	10,000

5. The average annual cost of educating a scholar in the colleges fell from Rs. 115 11 6 in 1931-32 to Rs. 414 8-8 at the close of the quinquennium under review.

6. The average daily attendance in the three colleges has been :

I year	II year	III year	IV year	V year	VI year
255	226	115	121	8	10

7. The monthly rate of tuition fees charged in the various colleges is given in the following table :—

	M. A.	B. A.	B. Sc. and B. E. A.	F. A.	F. Sc. and F. E. A.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Islamia College ...	10	8	4	6 0	7 8
Edwardes College ...	..	9	...	7 8	...
Vedic Bharatri College	...	10		8 0	9 8

8. The statistics above [illegible] are given in the following table:

Name of institution to which the hostels are attached	Number of hostels [illegible]	Number of [illegible]	Number of [illegible] hostels [illegible]	Number of inmates [illegible]	Expenditure	
					1934-35	1935-37
					Rs.	Rs.
1. Islamia College ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2. Edwardes College ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. Jodhpur Boarding College ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

9. ***Provident Fund.*** All the three colleges maintain provident funds [illegible] the provisions of the Act. Under the Provident Fund Rules [illegible] in the three institutions, the management and Government [illegible] contribute one anna for every anna contributed by the subscriber to the fund. The Edwardes College, Peshawar, however permits the subscriber to contribute [illegible] rupee with effect from April 1936, without affecting in any way the management and Government contributions.

10. Provision for Military training does not exist in any college of this Province.

11. Some extracts from the reports of the principals on the working of the colleges are given below.

A. Islamia College, Peshawar.

(a) *Discipline.* There have been no serious difficulties at all and the conduct of students and strict obedience to orders have improved very [illegible]. According to the Principal, the student of the North West Frontier Province is more amenable to discipline than most of the students elsewhere in India. The remark, according to the Principal, applies with equal force to students from Tribal Territories.

(b) The examination results of the college in 1935-36

are given below :

	Number appeared	Number passed	Pass percentage	University average
F. A.	52	43	82·6	56·3
F. Sc. (Non-Medical)	11	10	90·9	65·9
F. Sc. (Medical)	22	16	72·7	68·9
F. E. A.	10	5	50	...
B.A.	46	29	63·04	52·2
B. Sc.	13	7	52·9	48·4
M. A. (English)	10	7	70	...
M. A. (Mathematics)	6	5	83·3	...

These results are satisfactory. It would undoubtedly be possible to secure even a higher percentage by elaborate spoon feeding and cramming, but it has been my aim to teach in an interesting way but a way that will be of permanent use to the boy in future life and to make him think out his problems for himself."

(c) "Tutorial system is functioning more and more usefully and the professors have to study the individualities of their wards and after each examination I demand of them an accurate report on progress and character. Comparing our system with that in vogue at say the Government College, Lahore, I find that our group system is more effective and that the tutor is infinitely more accessible to his ward, partly because of our residential character, but also largely because of the very real efforts made on the part of the tutors to know their wards."

(d) "The food and arrangements in the hostels are satisfactory."

(e) *College Societies.* "The economic society, the Mathematical Society and the Science Athenaeum have been active in holding meetings and reading papers and students and professors have been indefatigable in their efforts to provide stimulating fare. The agricultural society has held at least one successful conversazione and a cattle show and a ploughing competition which was watched with interest. The members of the society are proud of their profession. The Oriental Society has not been as active as it should have been.

The Khyber Union has also been active in holding debates. The union building is still incomplete, and steps are being taken to complete it as early as possible.

(f) *Games and Sports.* "We have no outstanding achievement to report. The college teams, hockey, football and cricket were winners of the western zone of the University Tournament but were defeated all by the narrowest of margins at Lahore in the semi finals. The achievements of the football team in particular deserve compression. This year we had the best team since I have been the principal, admirably captained, incidentally, by the President of the Khyber Union. It possessed skill as well as robustness and fearlessness and it got through three rounds without conceding a goal and scoring nine. Against the Khalsa College, Amritsar, on account of an unfortunate accident to our full back the Khalsa College defeated us by the solitary goal scored in the match."

B. Edwardes College—

"*Number of students.*—There has again been a slight increase in the number of students. The numbers have increased from 183 to 187. There are two girl students.

Discipline.—Discipline has been excellent.

Staff.—There were some important changes during the year under report. The Reverend C. A. Bender, M.A., on his return from Lahore in October resumed the charge as Principal from the Rev. A. M. Dobson, the then acting Principal.

Pandit Nand Lal who had been on the College staff for more than 30 years died in June 1929 and has been replaced by Pandit Dharam Pal Sharma (Punjab) Kavyatirtha (Calcutta).

Mr. H. A. Beckwith, B.A. (Liverpool), Diploma in Teaching, joined the staff in November 1929.

Hostels.—Hostels are in the charge of Mr. B. M. David and are flourishing.

Sports and Athletics.—The Colonel Keen Tennis cup was competed for by the Edwardes College. We also won the Rolly Rae Shield. The Inter College Athletic Cup was lost to us by only one point. The Inter-hall Championship cup was won by us.

Night School.—At the request of the Railway authorities a night school for their employees has been started. The attendance [illegible] the school to the night school being carried on in the school house.

Societies.—In addition to the societies already in existence a Hindi Literary Society has been formed.

Moral Groups.—All students are allotted to tutors whom they regularly meet and who supervise their studies and college life in general."

c. *Under Bhamori College, Dera Ismail Khan.*

The year under report was one of prosperity and improvement in the working of the institution. Our number rose from [illegible] to [illegible] and this increase in our strength has made the life of the college more animate and colourful.

Our literary society was last year split up into small groups under a president called the tutor. The number of our resident students has increased to about 50. Our degree classes are in full swing and we have added a new English professor to the staff this year."

CHAPTER IV

SECONDARY EDUCATION BOYS.

PART V

ANGLO-VERNACULAR EDUCATION

1. The statistics regarding the anglo vernacular schools in the Province are :-

Year	Number of schools			Number of scholars			Number of Anglo-Vernacular teachers English	Direct Expenditure			Result		
	High	Anglo-Vernacular middle	Total	High	Anglo-Vernacular middle	Total		High	Anglo-Vernacular middle	Total	Number of qualified teachers	Matriculation Leaving School Certificate Examination	Anglo-Vernacular middle
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1931-32	29	13	42	12,477	4,524	16,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1932-33	29	15	44	12,618	4,079	16,696	9,265	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1933-34	34	10	44	14,601	2,646	17,247	9,921	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,20,971	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1934-35	35	12	47	14,782	2,919	17,701	10,775	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1935-36	36	11	47	15,417	2,870	18,287	10,781	[illegible]	91,564	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1936-37	38	11	49	16,981	2,538	19,419	13,448	[illegible]	92,636	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTE.—The above statement also includes statistics for the Convent Day School Peshawar, a detailed account of which has been given in Chapter VII of this report.

The number of high schools has risen from 29 to 38 in 1933-34.

(a) (a) The District Board Anglo Vernacular Middle School at Swabi in Peshawar, and Hangu in Kohat District were raised to the status of high schools and provincialised.

(b) High classes were added to the Municipal Board Anglo Vernacular Middle School Haripur and the school was provincialised in 1934-35.

(c) High classes attached to the Sanatan Dharam Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, and Islamia Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, both at Bannu, were recognised by the department

1934-35

(2) High classes attached to the District Board Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Kohat, Kohat District, and the school was promoted to [illegible]

1935-36

(3) The high classes attached to the Sanatan Dharam Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Mardan were recognised.

1936-37

(4) The high classes attached to the Islamia Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Abbottabad, and Sanatan Dharam Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Dera Ismail Khan were recognised.

The number of anglo-vernacular middle schools has been reduced to 11 as against [illegible] in 1931-32. The decrease is explained as below.

(a) The Islamia Primary School at Abbottabad was recognised as an anglo-vernacular middle school in 1932-33. The Convent Boys Middle School at Peshawar, which used formerly to be attached to the convent girls' school was shown as an anglo-vernacular middle school for boys in 1932-33 because it had more boys than girls attached to it. Thus the number of anglo-vernacular middle schools rose to 15 in 1932-33 as against 13 in 1931-32.

(b) In 1933-35 the Islamia Primary School at Mardan was recognised as an anglo-vernacular middle school, while four district board vernacular middle schools were converted into anglo-vernacular middle schools at the same time, raising the number of anglo-vernacular middle schools to 20.

(c) During the [illegible] anglo-vernacular middle schools [illegible] the preceding paragraph [illegible] schools.

The number of [illegible] 177 [illegible] compared with [illegible] commencement. The number of [illegible] during the quinquennium [illegible] number of boys attending them from [illegible] increase of 31·6 per

cent. The number of pupils attending the 11 anglo-vernacular middle schools as against 13 at the end of the last quinquennium, has receded from 3,523 to 2,835. This decrease is directly due to the conversion of anglo-vernacular middle schools into high schools. The number of scholars attending all anglo-vernacular secondary schools in the Province has risen from 16,000 to 19,215 giving an increase of 20·09 per cent.

The number of indent schools has increased from 18 in 1931-32 to 23 at the end of the present quinquennium, while the number of pupils attending them has increased from 9,559 to 12,664.

The number of pupils learning English has gone up from 8,808 to 12,408, the increase being 41·0 per cent. as against 40·8 per cent. in the last quinquennium. The demand for anglo-vernacular education has remained keen during the period; it has been partly met by converting four district board vernacular middle schools into anglo-vernacular, and by recognizing and aiding two Islamia anglo-vernacular middle schools during the period. Special English classes for the benefit of boys passing out of the vernacular schools were added:—

(i) to the Government High Schools at Lakki (Bannu District), Jalozai (Peshawar District), Swabi (Mardan District), Haripur (Hazara District) and Kurak (Kohat District),

(ii) to District Board Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools at Sarai Naurang (Bannu District,) Usterzai Payan (Kohat District), and Baffa (Hazara), and

(iii) to 5 district board vernacular middle schools in Peshawar and in Mardan Districts.

English teachers have also been given to 59 lower middle schools in the Province with a view to introduce teaching of English in the fifth and sixth classes of these schools. This has been done in compliance with the recommendations of the educational conference that was summoned by the Hon'ble Minister for Education in February 1933.

The different agencies controlling the anglo-vernacular

schools in the Province are shown as below :—

(1) Government ..	23 high schools.
(2) Private aided Bodies	15 high schools.
(3) District Boards ..	6 A. V. Middle Schools.
(4) Private aided Bodies	5 A. V. Middle Schools.

The average enrolment per school is :—

Year	High		Anglo-Vernacular Middle
	Government	Aided	District Board and aided
1931-36 ...	256·0	536·6	271·0
1936-37 ...	247·7	550·6	257·7

The average daily attendance in anglo-vernacular secondary schools, class by class, was :—

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Total
2,774	1,562	1,398	1,455	2,532	2,186	2,015	1,771	1,126	1,126	17,945

Expenditure—

2. The direct expenditure on anglo-vernacular secondary schools was :—

	1931-32.	1936-37.
High Schools ..	5,89,173	7,39,032
A. V. Middle Schools ...	1,12,712	92,036

Government grants given for maintenance of anglo-vernacular aided secondary schools amounted to—

	1931-32.	1936-37.
Government Grants .	2,29,579	2,25,049
Income from fees ...	1,68,874	1,81,563

The above figures will show that, on account of the large increase in the income from fees, Government grants have correspondingly decreased. The ordinary maintenance grants for all anglo-vernacular schools for boys are calculated in accordance with the provisions laid down in Chapter V of the Education Code.

The cost of educating a pupil in an anglo-vernacular secondary school has risen from Rs. 43-14-3 in 1931-32 to Rs. 48-0-3 in 1936-37. The percentage ratio of expenditure incurred by Government out of the provincial revenues on anglo-vernacular secondary education for boys to the total expenditure on anglo-vernacular secondary education has declined from 60·8 to 53·1 during the quinquennium under review.

Staff--

3. It is gratifying to remark that the growth in the number of scholars has been accompanied not only by an increase in the number of teachers but also by an improvement in their qualifications. The number of teachers employed in anglo-vernacular secondary schools has risen from 693 to 864, viz., by 171 while that of qualified teachers has risen from 629 to 762, viz., by 133 or by about 21 per cent.

Buildings—

4. Money could be found during the quinquennium under review for providing a new building for only one Government high school in the Province, viz., the Government High School at Hangu in the Kohat District. It was very badly housed; the new building which was completed in 1934-35 at a cost of Rs. 38,175 is one of the best in the Province. Minor alterations and extensions have been made in the buildings of several Government high schools in the Province, but congestion still remains. The Government High Schools at Mardan, Charsadda, Swabi, Karak, Lakki and Haripur continue to be inadequately housed, and as soon as funds become available, new buildings will be erected on sites which in some cases have already been acquired. The following improvements and additions have been made:—

(i) A Science block which was a pressing need of the Government High School, Kohat, was built in the year 1934-35.

(ii) The compound of the Government High School at Kulachi, was extended by the inclusion of the site of the demolished Police Post.

(iii) Chaukidar's quarters at the Government High School, Dera Ismail Khan, were rebuilt in 1936-37.

The hostels attached to the Government High Schools at Tank, Charsadda, Hangu and Mardan are rented buildings. On account of the increase in the number of boarders, rented accommodation had to be arranged at Swabi and Mansehra in order to accommodate boarders. Some of the houses taken on rent for use as hostels are hardly suitable for the purpose. When funds are forthcoming hostels will be built at places wherever possible.

A new building for the District Board Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Baffa, in the Hazara District was constructed at a cost of Rs 32,000 It was occupied in December 1935. Accommodation in the case of several anglo-vernacular secondary schools has been improved; and now almost all aided high and middle schools in the Province are better housed than was the case in the last quinquennium. A good building has been built for the Islamia High School at Nowshera. The new building for the Islamia High School, Peshawar City, is nearing completion and it is hoped that it will be occupied during the current year The Sanatan Dharam High School, Peshawar, still continues to be housed in a rented building which provides not only inadequate accommodation but is also unsuitable in many other respects The management is trying to acquire a new site The building occupied by the Islamia High School, Bannu, is also not properly ventilated. There is no playground attached to the school and no physical instructor is therefore employed. The school management has been advised to take steps to set up a more commodious and suitable house for the school

The Khalsa Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Peshawar Cantonment, has also moved into a new building of its own.

The Government contributed a total sum of Rs. 1,11,564 as building grants to aided schools during the quinquennium under review

Equipment—

5 Attention has been directed towards the improvement of school furniture, Science apparatus and the school library in the Government high schools; and in several cases special grants for the supply of equipment have been sanctioned The aided anglo-vernacular secondary schools, both high and middle have also been assisted by Government in order to improve furniture science apparatus and libraries.

The equipment grants paid to such schools have been :—

	Rs.
1931-32	5,707
1932-33	3,282
1933-34	3,813
1934-35	3,368
1935-36	4,769
1936-37	4,153

Results of examination

6. Eight hundred and ninety-two candidates passed out of 1,141 sent up for the matriculation examination of the Punjab University by all the anglo-vernacular secondary schools in the Province in the year 1936-37. In the anglo-vernacular middle school examination conducted by the department 1,198 candidates were successful out of 1,712 sent up. The pass percentage in the case of both the examinations has been 78.2 and 70.0 against 57.6 and 70.0 respectively in the year 1931-32. The aided high schools did much better than Government high schools in the M. S. L. C. examination. Out of 731 sent up for the examination from aided high schools 616 were successful. In the case of the Government high schools 276 candidates have been successful out of 410 sent up.

PART B

Vernacular Secondary Education

In the table given below statistics about vernacular secondary education are :—

Year	Number of schools	Number of scholars	Direct expenditure	Number of qualified teachers	Percentage of qualified teachers	Result of vernacular middle examination	Percentage of results	Number of scholars learning English
			Rs					
1931-32	199	24,149	4,29,086	[illegible]	80·5	[illegible]	74·8	.
1932-33 ...	199	24,517	4,33,771	[illegible]	80·2	[illegible]	70·0	...
1933-34	200	24,475	4,42,307	[illegible]	88·2	[illegible]	73·[illegible]	
1934-35 .	198	24,121	4,45,020	[illegible]	8[illegible]·5	[illegible]	75·4	1,193
1935-36 ..	199	24,81[illegible]	4,70,057	[illegible]	8[illegible]·6	[illegible]	77·0	1,265
1936-37 ...	196	24,603	4,68,029	[illegible]	85·4	[illegible]	75·3	1,476

7. The vernacular middle schools in this Province are of two kinds, viz. —

(a) a full vernacular middle school with eight classes, and

(b) a lower middle school with six classes.

The former prepares students for the vernacular middle standard examination conducted by the department, while the latter sends out pupils after they have completed the 6th class course to join the 7th class in a full vernacular middle school. It has already been stated that English teachers have been appointed to 50 lower middle schools and boys who pass out of the 6th class in these schools join the 7th class in an anglo-vernacular school.

During the period the primary school at Dhobian in the Peshawar District was raised to the status of a lower middle school, while the lower middle school at Utmanzai in the same district, and three vernacular middle schools at Topi (Mardan District), Ustarzai Pawan and Teri (Kohat District) were converted into anglo-vernacular middle schools. The number of full vernacular middle schools at the close of the quinquennium under review was 36 and 160 against 39 and 160 respectively in 1931-32.

The number of pupils attending these schools has risen from 24,149 to 24,663 although three large vernacular middle schools were converted into anglo-vernacular middle schools. The enrolment per school works out at 126 against 121 in 1931-32. In the statement given below the number of full vernacular middle and lower middle schools with enrolment is given :—

Year	Full vernacular middle	Lower middle	Roll	
			Full middle	Lower middle
1931-32 ..	39	160	8,206	15,918
1932-33	39	160	8,406	16,111
1933-34	39	161	8,358	16,217
1934-35 .	38	160	7,955	16,166
1935-36 .	38	161	8,072	16,738
1936-37	36	160	7,855	16,748

The average daily attendance in vernacular secondary ols from class to class during the closing year of the iquennium was :—

	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
51	3,098	2,394	2,140	1,893	1,545	[illegible]	454	[illegible]

All vernacular secondary schools for boys are maintained district boards, the only exception being the Anglo nacular Lower Middle School at Risalpur which is main ed by the Risalpur Cantonment Board.

penditure—

8. The direct expenditure on all these schools increased n Rs. 4,29,086 to Rs. 4,68,029 during the period. The ease of Rs. 38,943 is chiefly due to (a) the opening of cial classes in English in full vernacular middle schools and to the appointment of English teachers in lower middle ools. The average cost of educating a pupil in a vernacu secondary school has slightly risen from Rs. 18-13-8 in 1-32 to Rs. 20-9-9 in the year 1936-37. The percentage xpenditure incurred by Government out of provincial enues on vernacular secondary education for boys to the l expenditure on these schools has been above 94. Sums ised on account of tuition fees in the district board secondary ools continued to be taken by the district boards to swell r income. The Government has however ruled that with ct from 1936-37 this income shall be added by all district rds to their educational budgets.

ff—

9. Although there has been a decrease of 4 in the nber of vernacular secondary schools in the Province the nber of teachers employed in them has risen from 839 to , while that of qualified teachers from 692 to 767. This been due to the increase in the number of scholars and the sequent increase in the number of teachers both vernacular anglo-vernacular.

ildings—

10. During the period under report buildings of several er middle and full vernacular middle schools were either

newly built or extended, mostly out of the unspent balances of building grants made to district boards in connection with the five years' educational expansion programme. Some provision was made for the purpose out of the ordinary building grant also. The following statement will show the number of buildings either newly constructed or extended :—

Year and district	New buildings	Old buildings extended
1932-33		
Hazara	3 buildings (Bherkund and Podra Lower Middle Schools)	Hostels added to Khanpur and Oghi Vernacular Middle Schools. Two class rooms added to the Balakot Vernacular Middle School.
Peshawar ..	3 buildings (Nawakili Vernacular Middle School, Matta Mushakhel and Lahor Lower Middle Schools)	A new hostel was added to Rustam Vernacular Middle School. Class rooms added to Toru and Zaida Vernacular Middle Schools and also to Baja Mushakhel, Behzad and Marghuz Lower Middle Schools.
Kohat	2 (Dandkila and Sanjari Bala Lower Middle Schools)	Three rooms added to Thathi Nasrati Vernacular Middle School building. Primary [illegible] walls added to Nasratkhel Sunni and Bilitang Vernacular Lower Middle Schools.
Bannu ..		Lezai Vernacular Middle School was reconstructed and two class accommodation was provided for 15 [illegible] has been made.
D. I. Khan	4 buildings (Takwara Vernacular Middle School and Lotah Sharif Kohno and Mandra Lower Middle Schools)	Three rooms added to Mulazai Pur Kirkhi and Abdulkhel and Katgarho Lower Middle Schools.
1933-34		
Hazara .	Kaghan Lower Middle School	Two rooms added to Khalabat Lower Middle School.
Peshawar ...		Compound walls built for Shabqadar and Nawakili Vernacular Middle School and for Daglai Mushakhel and Marghuz Lower Middle Schools. Rebuilding of Nihagra Middle School and the construction and shutters in Zaida Vernacular Middle School, compound wall and [illegible] Chamkani Vernacular Middle School and Manga, Dargai Tangi and Badber Lower Middle Schools.
Kohat .	Shakardara Vernacular Middle School	
Bannu		
D. I. Khan	Musazai Lower Middle School	Kot Jai Vernacular Middle School extended.
1934-35		
Hazara ...	Anglo Vernacular Middle School Baffa (work in hand)	Khanpur Vernacular Middle School and Kaghan Lower Middle School.

Year and district	New buildings	Old buildings extended
Peshawar	Topi Vernacular Middle School	Akora Shahpur Tangi and Umarai Vernacular Middle Schools and Lower Middle Schools at Akhorpura, Pabbi, Dhoda Turangzai, Umarai, Badbo and Lund Kana Pabbi.
D. I. Khan	Hasan Khel [illegible] and Kotla Lower Middle Schools	Pezu Vernacular Middle School.
Bannu		Ghalbashai Lower Middle School [illegible] Akhashai Lower Middle School [illegible]
1934-35		
Hazara		
Peshawar	Gharan Vernacular Middle School and Takkar Lower Middle School	Nowshera, Aroja Vernacular Middle School and Pabbi and Mayar Lower Middle Schools
Kohat		Hangu, Darsmand and Lowar Lower Middle Schools.
D. I. Khan		Mosaza Lower Middle School
1935-36		
Hazara	Shinkiari Lower Middle School	5 new rooms added to Khanpur Vernacular Middle School and additions, also to Dhandous and Bhera Lower Middle Schools
Peshawar	Akora Vernacular Middle School (work in hand)	
Mardan	—	Two rooms added to Tordher Lower Middle and a hand pump was fixed in Lahore
Bannu	Isakhel Vernacular Middle School (work in hand) [illegible] Vernacular Middle School (work in hand).	Akhashai Lower Middle School, additions and alterations, Sarai Naurang Anglo Vernacular Middle School menial quarters
D. I. Khan		One class room at Chahlian Lower Middle One Superintendent's room [illegible] Kitchen at Kot Jai Vernacular Middle School, Compound wall at Lucani Ramak Lower Middle. Latter rent Gova Vernacular Middle School.

Equipment—

11. Attention has been paid to improving equipment in these schools. Fresh supplies of Science apparatus, books, maps and charts, desks and other requirements have been made every year.

Results (Vernacular Middle Standard Examination)—

12. Out of 475 candidates who took the examination, 272 were successful during the year 1936-37 giving a pass percentage of 57.3. This is rather low when we compare it with the pass percentage of 74.2 in the year 1931-32. The drop in the percentage is mainly due to the stiffening of the standard of the question papers set.

C.—GENERAL ITEMS IN BOTH KINDS OF SCHOOLS.

Physical training and recreation

13. In all anglo-vernacular secondary schools whole-time physical instructors are employed whose duty is, not only to drill the boys, but who also organize and supervise games such as foot ball, volly ball, basket ball, hockey, lawn tennis, ping tennis and badminton.

Native games are also encouraged.

Mass drill and play for all have become a common feature of almost all high schools in the Province. Trained band-masters have also been employed in some schools for the purpose of drilling boys to the accompaniment of bag pipe and fife-bands.

District athletic and sports tournaments continue to be held in several districts in which both anglo-vernacular and vernacular secondary schools participate. In the Hazara District an athletic and sports tournament was held on the occasion of the Horse and Cattle Show held at Haripur in November 1936 and prizes were given away to the winners by His Excellency the Governor. Another tournament which was organised by Mr. C. C. M. Anderton, Executive Engineer, Hazara, and his Sub Divisional Officer Mr. F. H. Klein and the staff of the Public Works Department's office helped by the district inspecting staff and the head masters of schools was held in May 1936. The thanks of the department are due to Mr. Anderton and his assistants for the time and labour devoted to this tournament.

In the Banu District the tournament in which all ver[illegible] and lower [illegible] schools participate was held at Seram Nanang in December 1956, on the occasion of the district board meeting held at this place when Major E. H. Cobb, the Deputy Commissioner of the district gave away the prizes. The tournament was a great success.

There are [illegible] schools employed on full and lower vernacular schools, but the need of a Physical Supervisor [illegible] in these schools and [illegible] was keenly felt. The Government [illegible] the appointment of a Physical Supervisor. [illegible] report has received favourable mention [illegible] the report.

Extra curricular activities

Manual training, and handicraft

14. (a) The benefit to the introduction of manual training and handicraft in secondary schools of the Province continues to be [illegible] and teachers are always willing to help in the direction [illegible] and experience in handicrafts [illegible] the way. Mahogany and tailoring classes are successfully working in the National High School, Peshawar. A carpentry class was started as an experiment in the Government High School, Dera Ismail Khan, in October 1953 to which 20 boys were admitted. The drawing master of the school held charge of the class in addition to his duties in the school. It worked so successfully that in August 1954 the headmaster of the school reported that many more boys wished to join the class. On account of the increase in work it was proposed to appoint a ministry on Rs. 20 per mensem but the proposal could not be accepted by the Government for want of funds. In fact 1955 the Government sanctioned the appointment of a carpenter ministry on Rs. 20 per mensem with effect from 1st April 1956. The class is now attended by 20 students. In addition to this there has been in existence in the school a class for deaf and dumb boys for the last two years. This class is also run by the drawing master of the school. The boys are taught to read and write, draw and paint and also attend the carpentry class. They are taught photography also. A photograph machine has been added to the school equipment and it is

[illegible] training in photography will now be undertaken in the school as the [illegible] has had special training at the Mayo School of Arts in photography. The thanks of the department are due to [illegible] Khan, the drawing master, who has voluntarily [illegible] duties in the Government High School Dera Ismail Khan, in addition to his ordinary work, and with [illegible] commendation. The department would like to see [illegible] example followed by teachers in other schools.

A scout workshop was started at the Government High School, Kohat in 1935-36 in which carpentry and wood work was taught to scouts and other boys by the drawing master of the school. The workshop continues to work satisfactorily.

The tailoring class attached to the Anglo-Vernacular Aided Technical Middle School, Nowshera, continues to exist and the Government pays the school an annual grant for this activity. Gardening is done at Government High School at Haripur and Dera Ismail Khan and also at the Khalsa High School, Bannu. Gardening and growing of vegetables and the planting of flowers, etc., are also carried on in almost all the vernacular secondary schools in Peshawar District. In Dera Ismail Khan District, this activity receives a good deal of attention where plots of land and irrigation facilities are available. A special class for manual training and handicrafts was also started in 1936-37 at the Sanatan Dharam High School, Nowshera. This class is reported to be doing well. In secondary schools both vernacular and anglo vernacular, situated in Peshawar and Mardan Districts ink, tooth powder and soap are made. Mats and [illegible] are also woven in some vernacular middle schools. The breeding of poultry and the making of manure pits are also undertaken in some schools.

In the Hazara District bird lime, cot-weaving and gardening received much attention. The knitting of woollen socks and [illegible] is done in one school.

Carpet weaving and [illegible] are carried on in vernacular secondary schools in Bannu District. In the Dera Ismail Khan District [illegible] are made. Mats are also woven from date [illegible] in Dera Ismail Khan District Board School. Soap making, ink making, the twining of ropes and basket making are also practised. In the last horse and cattle fair held in Dera Ismail Khan a show

room was set apart in which [illegible] articles of their own manufacture. The articles fell under the following catagories:—

(i) Mechanical devices to [illegible] geography.

(ii) Paintings and [illegible]

(iii) Model of a [illegible] village.

(iv) Wood work [illegible]

(v) Embroidery [illegible] needle work.

The articles exhibited were open to the public and some of them were sold on the spot. The Vernacular Middle School, Pabbapur was given the first prize for the nature mats made at the school which [illegible] a good second.

Rural Uplift—

(b) Primarily this objective is the province of the departments of public health and agriculture, but the school masters and boys have also been contributing their humble share of labour in this direction. The school masters [illegible] stage dramas, distribute pamphlets and [illegible] a lot of propaganda work in support of the [illegible]. The medical department in order to provide medical relief to villagers "at their very doors" has arranged travelling dispensaries housed in lorries which have been touring all over the Peshawar, Mardan and Hazara Districts during the last two years. The village school masters are rendering every help and the travelling dispensaries are so popular that other districts are also calamouring for them. In Bannu District dramas were staged and poems were recited by school students and teachers at meetings held at different centres. Speeches were made against extravagance, murder, bad [illegible] customs, indebtedness, litigation, etc. These meetings were attended by thousands of villagers. All this work was done entirely by school teachers and students.

Out of the grant placed at the disposal of Deputy Commissioners for village uplift work the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, arranged to supply sports materials to a number of district board schools in rural areas. A tournament of schools situated in rural areas was held at Charsadda on the occasion of the horse and cattle fair early in 1937. It was a successful

tournament. The Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, contributed a sum of Rs. 505 towards the expenses of the athletic and sports tournament in that district. The Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, placed a sum of Rs. 350 at the disposal of the District Inspector of Schools, who spent Rs. 300 on providing a circulating library for use in rural areas and Rs. 50 on free distribution of takhtis and books to poor boys in the district. The circulating library is a very useful institution and needs very encouragement. The main reason why a village boy who has acquired literacy at school relapses into illiteracy is the want of libraries where he can get interesting books to read. The Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, utilised the sum of Rs. [illegible] placed at his disposal as detailed below :—

	Rs.
(i) Contribution to the scout fund of all the five middle schools of the district	125
(ii) Free supply of books and takhtis to primary schools	200
(iii) Grant in aid to all the five middle and [illegible] lower middle schools of the district for village uplift work	600
(iv) For organising dramatic shows and singing parties	75

Radio sets have been installed at Government High Schools (for boys) at Peshawar, Charsadda, Karak, Abbottabad, Mansehra and Bannu and also at the Lady Griffith Government High School for girls at Peshawar. Seventeen sets have been installed at selected vernacular middle schools throughout the Province. The usefulness of these sets is self-evident and teachers, students and members of the public have been enjoying the entertaining programmes and have benefited enormously from instructive talks on various topics relayed from broadcasting stations. Many teachers and other connected with the Education Department have been broadcasting lectures and talks from the Peshawar Radio Station.

Copies of leaflets written in English, Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi and Pushto on different village uplift subjects were

distributed among villagers through the agency of village school teachers. Two very useful compositions, viz. 'Murder' and 'the Bloody War' received from the Publicity Officer, North West Frontier Province, were widely distributed among anglo vernacular and vernacular secondary schools in the Province. Murder is on the increase in the Province and the attempts made to stamp it out by lectures, speeches and pamphlets are receiving all possible help from the department.

Adult Education.—Private night schools for adult started at Havelian, Haripur and Khoshkai in Hazara District in February 1936, continued to exist. These schools, which are attended by 84 students, are held in the school buildings at night and are run by teachers and [illegible] who render their services honorarily. The teachers have been authorized by the department to use the school buildings and furniture and to incur petty expenses on the purchase of [illegible]. Two more schools at Sari and Kot of both in Hazara District were opened in the year 1936-37. The enrolment in the last two schools stands at 20.

Libraries.—

(c) Libraries attached to secondary schools both vernacular and anglo vernacular have been very much improved. The institution of class libraries in high schools has proved very useful. A liberal supply of periodicals and journals has been made to all schools and it is satisfactory to record that very good use has been made of these both by boys and teachers.

Excursions and other activities.—

(d) Study tours to places of historical interest were arranged in some high schools. Visits to Takht Bai (Mardan District) and Taxila (in the Punjab) deserve only praise both for the trouble taken and expense incurred in visiting them. The Government High School at Charsadda owns a few boats which are used by the boys of that school during the hot weather. Boating affords a very useful and healthy exercise for school students and it would be very desirable that all schools where boating is possible on account of the proximity of a river or a canal should have boats. The swimming tank at the

Pennell High School, Bannu, continued to remain a favourite resort of the student community of Bannu. The presence of a tank in place where temperature range from 110 degrees to 120 degrees F. in the hot weather is a boon which people living under such conditions can properly appreciate. The introduction of water rugby in the Pennell High School, Bannu, is an innovation which has been much appreciated by students.

Literary and debating societies

(c) These societies exist in almost all anglo-vernacular secondary schools. Meetings are held fortnightly or at the end of every month and both students and teachers participate in discussions and recitations that form the agenda of such meetings. Boys are encouraged to deliver speeches on social and educational matters to read essays, recite poems and tell stories. Dramas are also sometimes staged. Societies of students exist in various schools to wipe out the bad habit of smoking, etc., from schools.

Religious instruction

(f) Article 133 of the Frontier Education Code (1935 edition) allows religious instruction in public schools under certain conditions. Provision for religious instruction continues to exist in almost all anglo-vernacular secondary schools in the Province.

15. As reported in the last quinquennial report the scheme of medical inspection of school children remained confined to boy schools located in the municipal areas of Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan; but in 1933 the scheme was extended to Abbottabad and Kohat towns. In the statement given below the number of school children examined by the medical inspectors of schools during the quinquennium under review is given :—

	Peshawar					Hazara					Kohat				
	1932-33	1933-34	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Total number of schools in the area under medical inspection	22	22	22	22	23	[illegible]	4	4	4	4	[illegible]	5	5	5	5
Total number of examinations made.	14,304	10,438	13,816	18,231	17,681	[illegible]	959	584	820	4,584	[illegible]	4,711	2,647	6,553	4,184
Total number of treatment recommended	3,052	5,324	6,169	[illegible]	4,176	[illegible]	718	[illegible]	405	1,150	[illegible]	3,158	2,807	3,218	3,008
Total number of treatment carried out	[illegible]	3,321	6,537	3,097	4,026	[illegible]	442	625	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,158	1,870	1,315	2,457
Percentage of Total number of treatment carried out.	87·0	89	96·6	93·5	96·7	[illegible]	57	93·1	45·8	71	[illegible]	100	65·5	44·5	58·6
Operations — Minor	[illegible]	4[illegible]	3,139	666	1,074	[illegible]	65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	175	318	210	125
Operations — Major	[illegible]	6[illegible]	210	[illegible]	65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	42	128	[illegible]	7
Operations — Total	[illegible]	946	2,350	7,6[illegible]	1,141	[illegible]	75	10[illegible]	69	[illegible]	[illegible]	217	31[illegible]	45[illegible]	3[illegible]

This is a marked increase in the number of minor operations all round as compared with previous years.

	Banar					Dera Ismail Khan					Total				
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1954-55	1955-56	[illegible]	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Total number of schools in the area under medical supervision	14	15	[illegible]	13	13	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	57	57	59
Total number of examinations made.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	46,308
Total number of treatments recommended	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,449	14,871
Total number of treatments carried out.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18,784
Percentage of total number of treatments carried out	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	85·9
Operations — Minor		333	245	197	[illegible]		[illegible]	104	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	1,448	8,070
Operations — Major		24	[illegible]	27	[illegible]		[illegible]	31	[illegible]	14		[illegible]	422	163	99
Operations — Total		357	271	224	305		[illegible]	121	72	[illegible]		[illegible]	4,735	1,410	2,169

There is a marked increase in the number of minor operations all round as compared with previous years

The number of boys who received medical treatment was 36,315 in 1935-36 as against 11,001 in 1931-32. The annual recurring expenditure incurred by the Medical Department on this account rose from Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 7,133-11-3. The expenditure per annum per boy under this head fell from annas [illegible] to annas [illegible]. 14,871 boys were recommended medical treatment during 1935-36 as against [illegible] boys in 1931-32 and 12,701 boys or [illegible] per cent actually received treatment in 1935-36 as against 7,241 boys or 74.7 per cent in 1931-32. This increase of [illegible] per cent is very satisfactory indeed. The figures given in the foregoing statement indicate that the scheme has been working very well and becoming more and more popular. The apathy of the parents in accepting advice of the medical inspector about the health and well being of their children which was common during the last quinquennium is now being overcome. Formerly almost every parent used to say "my child is perfectly healthy, he needs no medicines, no dental treatment and no spectacles." But now this has changed. As soon parents come to know that their children need any treatment, they are more inclined to consult the medical inspector. It is very pleasant to record that most of the school teachers are also now fully cooperating in order to make the scheme effective and school boys now receive proper treatment for their ailments in school dispensaries and in civil hospitals.

46,308 students were medically examined during the year 1935-36 and in the following table the percentage of various diseases among the school boys is given:

(1) Skin diseases	[illegible]
(2) Dental diseases	11.00
(3) Affections of ear, nose and throat	1.7
(4) Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	7.5
(5) Enlarged glands	3.2
(6) External eye diseases	6.01
(7) Defective vision	2.7
(8) Malaria	10.0
(9) Enlarged spleen	4.0
(10) Anæmia	2.0

No cases of small pox have been reported among the school children. [illegible] students were however re-vaccinated.

The following cases of other infectious diseases occurred among the students during the year 1935-36 :—

Mumps	...	9
Measles	...	1
Chicken-pox	...	1
Whooping cough	...	1

Students suffering from these diseases were not allowed to attend schools until they had fully recovered.

In the following table comparative figures are given of school children suffering from tuberculosis of various types :—

Tuberculosis of—		1931-32.	1935-36.
(a) the lungs	...	14	10
(b) glands neck	...	12	26
(c) glands auxiliary	...	3	2
(d) spine	...	1	3
(e) ankle joint	...	...	3
(f) bones	...	...	1
(g) sinews foot	...	1	...
(h) gland intestinal	...	1	...
Total	..	32	45

School dispensaries—

Students requiring treatment used formerly to attend civil dispensaries where they wasted a lot of their time. In order to remove this difficulty small school dispensaries were established in some high schools. This experiment was so successful that now school dispensaries exist in all high schools in Peshawar, Abbottabad, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan cities. School scout masters look after these school dispensaries and dispense medicine to ailing students. A small levy of annas 2 per boy per year is made and the income from this keeps not only the school dispensary properly equipped but also ensures free supply of quinine to boys who need it.

In almost all schools situated in towns and cities hawkers could be seen who used to sell dirty and fly infested food to students. The Assistant Director of Public Health, North-West Frontier Province, invited the headmasters of all high schools in Peshawar to attend a meeting, in which it was

resolved that municipality should put a stop to this practice by inserting a clause in the licence [illegible] their trade close to the schools. The medical officer of health was also asked to exercise strict control over the bakers personally and also through his sanitary inspectors and see that no unwholesome food [illegible] to school children. But [illegible] school student who has to [illegible] the school and who generally [illegible] if at all, in the morning, [illegible] before the school time is over. He [illegible] comes his way. The Assistant Director of Public Health in order to save [illegible] prevailed upon all headmasters of Peshawar [illegible] introduce the scheme of supplying milk [illegible] students, and it is gratifying to know that the scheme has been introduced and is working very satisfactorily in all city schools. The scheme is so much liked by the student community that headmasters of schools situated in other municipal towns of the Province are already thinking of introducing the same in the institutions under their control.

Index cards showing necessary particulars of each pupil, viz., their weight, chest measurement, age and disease or diseases from which they suffer are regularly and properly maintained in all schools open to medical inspection. Sick registers for defective children and health charts which have been prepared by the Assistant Director of Public Health, have been supplied to all such schools and all these are kept up-to-date.

School buildings—

Fifty-nine school buildings were inspected during the year 1935 as against 43 in 1934. The buildings on account of these periodical inspections have improved enormously in sanitation. The Islamia High School Peshawar City, whose building was condemned as decidedly unsuitable for school purposes by the Assistant Director of Public Health in 1929-30, is, thanks to the Municipal Board, about to get a beautiful new building of its own. The Sanatan Dharam High School, Peshawar, still continues to be improperly housed and the management are considering to secure a new site on which a new building will be put up. The sewage drain maintained by the Municipality, Peshawar,

which passes through the compounds of the Government and [illegible] high schools [illegible] great nuisance to both the schools. The authorities have been asked to make it [illegible] and rebuild it with a proper [illegible] so that the dirty water should drain out quickly.

Scout movement in schools.

16. All secondary schools in the Province both anglo-vernacular and vernacular [illegible] to take active interest in the movement. Every school has got a scout troop and a cub pack under qualified scout and cub masters. The scouts and cubs have rendered very useful services on public fairs, and religious festivals. They [illegible] the traffic and help in very many other ways and their services are very much appreciated. A detailed report on this subject will be found in Chapter X.

CHAPTER V

PRIMARY EDUATION BOYS.

1 The improvement in primary education during the quinquennium is shown in the following statement

Year	Number of schools	Number of pupils			Expenditure		Average attendance per school	
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
					Rs.			
1931-32	597	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1932-33	5[illegible]9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1933-34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1934-35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1935-36	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1936-37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The figures given in the above table refer only to independent primary schools. The figures relating to primary departments attached to aided secondary and local board schools have not been included in this table. If the latter figures are also considered the total number of pupils in all primary schools and in primary departments of all types of secondary schools will be

In 1931-32	57,121
In 1936-37	62,552

The increase in enrolment during the five years, as is evident from the above [illegible] per cent as against [illegible] per cent at the close of the previous quinquennium. The increase in the number of primary schools has been from 597 in 1931-32 to 608 at the close of the quinquennium under review

[illegible] The distribution of primary schools according to [illegible] is given in the following statement :—

Year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Other private schools		Total
				Aided	Unaided	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	537
[illegible]	[illegible]	20	1	23	2	608

[illegible] the number of [illegible] primary [illegible] On account of the [illegible] new schools.

Numerical strength.—

[illegible] that the [illegible] (co-ed) [illegible] secondary [illegible] per cent. The number of [illegible] which had decreased [illegible] from [illegible] per cent. The number of girls [illegible] during the quin[illegible]

[illegible] both types of [illegible] except [illegible] the figures [illegible] and the [illegible] that of [illegible] Khan, [illegible]

[illegible] school [illegible] the [illegible] second day [illegible] that [illegible] area after [illegible] through

[illegible]

[illegible]

Districts	1931-32		1936-37	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1) Hazara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2) Peshawar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3) Mardan			[illegible]	[illegible]
4) Kohat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5) Bannu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6) Dera Ismail Khan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] have been made upon the subject of wastage in elementary schools. The wastage in such Districts may be partly attributed to

(a) The backwardness of people in the Dera Ismail Khan District;

(b) The unsatisfactory [illegible] among the [illegible] and young [illegible];

(c) The general [illegible] of [illegible] coupled with [illegible] schools [illegible] and the village [illegible] where better [illegible] appear to exist;

(d) The [illegible] "[illegible] primary schools" which [illegible];

(e) Such [illegible] and leakage [illegible] and [illegible] factors in [illegible] the [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] predominance [illegible] schools [illegible] recently [illegible] Government of India [illegible]

> [illegible]
>
> [illegible]
>
> [illegible] looking through them [illegible] that he was [illegible] impressed [illegible] and he was agreeable that the experiment would be a good change. I am very glad to read that the Punjab Government is thinking of making changes on similar lines although it should have introduced them two decades ago."

The number of single teacher primary schools with their enrolment during the last two years of the quinquennium is given below:—

District	Single teacher schools		Enrolment		Remarks
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1 Peshawar	68	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2 Mardan		40		[illegible]	
3 Hazara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4 Kohat	77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5 Bannu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6 D. I. Khan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Including [illegible] added schools with [illegible] boys
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

It will appear from the above figures that the number of [illegible] schools, and to the

continuous and persistent demand of the people for more primary schools.

The statement below gives the average daily attendance, class by class, in the primary school.

Year	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Total
1931-32	14,072	4,262	5,177	2,660	24,571
1936-37	14,046	4,356	4,424	3,685	26,762

Expenditure

6. Direct expenditure on primary education has risen from Rs. 3,84,504 in 1931-32 to Rs. 4,10,612 in 1936-37. The total amount of direct expenditure on education from all sources has been Rs. 24,[illegible] in the year 1936-37 of which Rs. [illegible],432 or [illegible] per cent spent on primary education came from municipal revenues.

The cost of maintaining a primary school rose from Rs. 643 in 1931-32 to Rs. [illegible] in 1936-37, while the average annual cost of educating a pupil fell from Rs. 15-6 to Rs. 15-2-2. The increase in the cost of maintaining a primary school is directly due to the improved qualifications of the teachers. The fall in the annual average cost of educating a pupil in a primary school is due to the large increase in the enrolment of pupils.

Staff—

7. The total number of teachers employed in schools has risen from [illegible] in 1931-32 to [illegible], of which [illegible] are qualified teachers. [illegible] of qualified teachers [illegible] These figures are a fair expression of the [illegible] brought about in primary education. [illegible] to school [illegible] and [illegible] to be school.

Organisation—

8. Discipline [illegible] the maintenance of [illegible] of primary school [illegible] the [illegible] factors. In

specting officers have been paying educational visits to the schools very regularly, and the pass percentage in the primary schools is mounting every year. The teachers have tried to follow the directions given by the inspecting officers. Their method of teaching has improved and the consequent rise in the level of efficiency has been more marked than before. The condition of primary schools is neglected by various municipal committees and school area committees. It also seemed to be generally satisfactory. The needed spirit of cooperation between the teachers employed in municipal schools, however, felt and I am glad to know that the administrative authorities are alive to it. There have been some serious complaints regarding the lack of cooperation between teachers in some of the municipal schools in Peshawar city. The committee will be well advised to get rid of unsatisfactory and indifferent pupil teachers who should be replaced by properly trained and competent teachers who are available in large numbers.

Buildings and equipment

[illegible] The district board primary school seemed to be fairly well-equipped. Although funds provided for the purpose are far from being adequate, still a number of schools also equipment is not [illegible] [illegible]

In the last quinquennial report it was [illegible] that the five years' expansion programme provided new buildings for 464 primary schools for boys [illegible] period over the years at the rate of 93 buildings per year [illegible] Rs. [illegible] The last year's [illegible] of this programme [illegible] the cost of 93 buildings at Rs. [illegible] had to be [illegible] owing to lack of money. The four years' programme [illegible] instructed, ought to have been [illegible] by the [illegible] of the period under review, but in some districts the problem of obtaining sites for new buildings proved [illegible] difficulties, particularly in the districts of Hazara and Peshawar. It was therefore impossible for Hazara, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan to carry out in accordance their building programme by the close of the period. The building programme referred to in the above [illegible] completed during the quinquennial period [illegible] Some of the buildings for which [illegible] one of the [illegible] building grants were [illegible] Twenty seven new buildings for [illegible]

[illegible]

Miscellaneous

[illegible]

Rural uplift

[illegible]

[illegible] Five night schools for the education of adults were [illegible] in the Hazara District at Haripur, Peshawar, Kohat [illegible] and Kohat. These are run by local boards without payment. Two hundred and [illegible] scholars attend these schools which are housed in district and primary school buildings. The standard of the department [illegible] the [illegible] who are running the schools.

13. It has been stated elsewhere in this chapter that the demand for female education in rural areas is increasing. It is difficult for the department to open more girls schools but [illegible] [illegible] to note that a village can [illegible] [illegible] to send its girls to a boys' school rather than keep [illegible] uneducated. The district is getting [illegible] a lot of propaganda in this line with the result that the number of girls attending primary schools for boys at the close of the quinquennium under review was 784 against [illegible] in 1922. This number was [illegible] as high as 820 on March [illegible] last.

14. The appointment of a physical supervisor in 1922 which has been mentioned fully in another chapter has brought about an improvement in drill and physical instruction in primary schools. A teacher from each primary school in the Province has been compelled to attend a refresher course in physical training and on his return to his school, it is hoped that he is improving the level of physical instruction and drill.

15. Annual meetings of teachers have been held at the headquarters of each tahsil of all districts in the Province on the occasion of middle school scholarship competitive examinations under the chairmanship of the district inspectors. They were attended by all teachers of primary schools situated in each tahsil. Defects common to all schools were explained to the teachers and remedies for their removal were suggested. The teachers were also encouraged to state their peculiar difficulties. Advantage was also taken of these gatherings to explain to the teachers various circulars issued by the department on subjects including rural uplift and other matters directly concerning the primary schools.

16. The relations between the department and all the district boards and local bodies in the Province continued to be very satisfactory. The method whereby grants are

[illegible]

CHAPTER VI

THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

In the [illegible] the inspection of [illegible] of the Province were

(a) A high [illegible] districts.

(b) [illegible] to enable [illegible]

(c) [illegible] of [illegible]

(d) Primary [illegible] villages.

(e) [illegible]

(f) [illegible]

[illegible] to fulfil all these demands.

[illegible] Government High School [illegible] Khan [illegible]

[illegible] women [illegible]

[illegible] provincial [illegible] examination of the Punjab [illegible]

[illegible] scholarships [illegible] should be [illegible] for [illegible] B. A. and B. Sc. degrees.

(c) Two primary [illegible] of middle schools during the [illegible] namely the District Board [illegible] Vernacular [illegible] School, [illegible] in 1936.

[illegible]

[illegible] Nowshera [illegible] Repeated request [illegible] Harpur and [illegible]

[illegible] (Mardan and Topi [illegible] and Peshawar [illegible] Kohat [illegible] Ghazni Khel and Sarai Naurang.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Recognition by [illegible] these Urdu [illegible]

[illegible] Hazara and Mansehra the Hindu school in Dera Ismail Khan and the Government school in Hazara. Recognition [illegible] Kohat [illegible]

[illegible] the number of [illegible] was impossible [illegible] these newly-[illegible] the schools which applied for [illegible] Hindu [illegible] the [illegible] Dera and Hazara [illegible]

[illegible] schools come in [illegible] over little village [illegible]

[illegible] the examinations [illegible] large new buildings [illegible] for the district [illegible] Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat [illegible] have been [illegible] School, Mansehra and the Lady Griffith Government High School, Peshawar. A new dormitory has been [illegible] the Government Normal School for Women, Peshawar.

Buildings [illegible] school-[illegible] accommodation. The [illegible] High School, the Sanatan Dharam Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and the Arya Middle School, all in Peshawar, [illegible] have good buildings. The management of the Arya School, Dera Ismail Khan, has been [illegible] ground adjacent to the school and has [illegible] new classrooms. The Govind High School, Abbottabad, will soon have a fine building of its own [illegible] the houses of Mr. Paramanand, who was awarded [illegible] the current year.

Municipalities too have not been idle. A playground has been provided for the Municipal Board Urdu School, Abbottabad. Good buildings have been put up for the Urdu schools at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. Both municipalities

received large grants from provincial funds for the purpose. As the Eagle School, Kohat, was full to over-flowing, the Municipal Commissioner, Kohat, put up a new building at [illegible] and removed the lower primary classes of the Urdu school to this building. A commodious building on the outskirts of the Sadar Bazar has been constructed by the Cantonment Board, Peshawar, for the primary school which it maintains. Some of the worst hovel schools have been moved to better buildings, but much still remains to be done with respect to the housing of school expenditure in Peshawar and Mardan. All schools should have their own buildings. Rented buildings are very unsatisfactory, not only because private dwelling-houses are unsuitable for schools, but because of the trouble given by landlords who demand high rents, do no repair and try to bully the school [illegible]

The Assistant Inspector reports that the arrangements for the repair of their board buildings are not satisfactory. The work is contracted to contractors who carry out the repairs in every unsatisfactory way and quarrel with the headmistress, who refuses to pay for the bad work done.

Medical inspection of girls' schools is still in its infancy. The only schools which are having systematic medical inspection are the two Government classes in Peshawar, and the Government Hostel in Abbottabad. Mission schools look after the health of their pupils. Municipalities agree with the principle but doubt if their inspection is properly carried out. Nothing is done for rural schools.

There is an increase in the amount of tuberculosis, eye and throat disease [illegible] No grouping should be made with [illegible] schools. Schools should have regular medical inspection. [illegible] provision for this in boys' schools but the health of the mothers of the Province does not appear to be [illegible] of importance.

[illegible] the quinquennium on the income [illegible] all types of schools. The two tables [illegible] show the increase in the number of recognized institutions and the pupils attending them. The number of recognized schools has risen from 141 to 160 and number of pupils attending them from 12,290 to 15,123 an increase of 23 per cent. The number of pupils reading in primary schools has increased by 17 per cent and in secondary schools by 31 per cent. The percentage of female scholars

to the total female population has risen from [illegible] to 1·42 and the percentage of girl scholars to the population of school going age from [illegible] to [illegible]. The average enrolment in a primary school has risen from [illegible] to [illegible], in a vernacular middle school from 100 to 203, in an anglo vernacular middle school from 205 to 219 and in a high school from [illegible].

I Types of schools

Year	Special	Primary	Secondary: High	Secondary: Anglo-Vernacular middle	Secondary: Vernacular middle	Secondary: Total	Grand total
1931-32	1	113	2	7	18	27	141
1932-33	1	113	2	5	9	16	143
1933-34	1	118	3	7	13	23	152
1934-35	1	121	3	8	10	21	153
1935-36	1	125	3	9	13	25	157
1936-37	1	127	3	11	18	32	160

II Enrolment

Year	Special	Primary	Secondary: High	Secondary: Anglo-Vernacular middle	Secondary: Vernacular middle	Secondary: Total	Grand Total	Percentage to population	Percentage to school going age
1931-32	48	7200	346	1438	7847	9631	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1932-33	51	7589	358	1700	10658	12716	[illegible]	[illegible]	8·4
1933-34	90	8216	438	*1465	9727	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1934-35	55	8143	484	1713	8344	[illegible]	1,447	1·47	[illegible]
1935-36	52	8921	558	1918	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·58	[illegible]
1936-37	80	8434	720	2409	*9968	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Note. (1) The decrease [illegible] Anglo Vernacular middle schools [illegible] Higher Secondary [illegible]

[illegible] middle schools [illegible] and Vernacular middle schools. Schools are [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] as follows:

Muslims	[illegible]
Sikhs	[illegible]
Hindus	[illegible]
Christians	[illegible]
Parsis	[illegible]
Depressed classes	[illegible]

The number of Muslims [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible] per cent. Hindus [illegible] from [illegible] per cent to [illegible] per cent. Sikhs from [illegible] per cent to [illegible] per cent, and Christians from [illegible] per cent to [illegible] per cent.

Expenditure

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(1) [illegible]

(2) [illegible]

(3) [illegible]

(4) [illegible]

(16) Muhammad Mahmuda Begum, S.V., Head mistress, District Board Urdu Girls' School, Dinajpur

(17) Shamsunnahar Begum, S.V., Assistant Mistress, Aga Girls' School, Kurnool

(18) Mohammad Mehta Begum, Assistant Mistress, District Board Urdu Girls' School, Kot Nandgaon

(19) Shamsun Kamar Begum, Assistant Mistress, Municipal Board Urdu Girls' School, Karimganj, Peshawar

Inspectresses and others

Miss C. F. Lockwood, M.B.E., I.E.S., continued in charge of girls' education during the quarter except for the period she was on leave. She was on tour through 1932, but returned before the leave expired to Mrs. Mackenzie the Assistant Inspectress had to be transferred to Quetta. Mrs. Mackenzie, however, had to be transferred out of the service.

Mrs. Nabar, B.A., B.T., who was Headmistress of the Municipal Board Urdu Middle School, Peshawar City, was appointed Assistant Inspectress of Schools on the 5th of January 1933. Mrs. Nabar found the work too great a strain and had to take leave on medical certificate from the 24th February, to the 15th March. She resigned in September 1933, and had to be provided for in medical leave. At the expiry of that leave she was in poor health and resigned her appointment. At the last accounts she was the Inspectress, Wardha, Central Provinces, as well as between Some help was given in the preparation of the Diocesan Issue of Punjab Urdu Reader, Part I, and the Kotla Pindi and Hoshiarpur Districts by Miss Hopkinson and Miss Mackenzie. March 1933 has been the end of the Inspectress's office. In September 1933 Miss I. A. Roberts, Head mistress of the Government Normal School for Women, Peshawar, was appointed to permanent vacancy and appointed Assistant Inspectress. Miss Roberts has done very satisfactory work and has been a great help to the Inspectress. She was awarded the Jubilee Medal in May 1935.

The Inspectress was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind gold medal in June 1933 and the Jubilee Medal in 1935.

In September [illegible] took two months' [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] schools.

[illegible] place of the [illegible]

[illegible]

The work of the [illegible] during the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the worst taught [illegible] The [illegible] working on better lines than their predecessor.

[illegible]

[illegible] especially those [illegible]

[illegible] about half [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] though better [illegible] in Dacca. The [illegible] and [illegible] Inspectress [illegible] the children in Dacca.

[illegible] Deputy [illegible] Hindu [illegible] Ismail Khan, [illegible] Hardwarine [illegible]

[illegible] schools. The [illegible]

[illegible] Hegers' Lunches, [illegible]

[illegible] Hegers were given in the [illegible] Lady Cornish [illegible] girls appeared [illegible] School all passed [illegible] from the Lady [illegible] School. Eight [illegible] Nine [illegible] took the junior [illegible] Frequent health drums [illegible] got up to the school [illegible] an audience of [illegible] and friends.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Three hundred and [illegible] candidates appeared for the middle examination. Two hundred and fifty seven passed [illegible] per cent. [illegible] English as well as [illegible] of subjects. The Lady Griffith School secured the first place in the Province in this examination also. Thirty one recognised school [illegible] candidates. [illegible] school had no failures. In [illegible] took the examination. One hundred and thirty two passed, [illegible] per cent. Twenty three passed in English.

Large numbers of children are entering the secondary schools and the lack of staff in these schools necessitates an even standard of attainment in those promoted. Classes of 50 and 60 girls in the charge of one teacher do not give her time to devote individual attention to weak girls who are not only a drag on the class but an additional problem as they develop an inferiority complex and fail to secure promotion even after two years in the first middle class. A change was, therefore, made this year in the system of examination for the primary certificate. Simple tests involving the maximum amount of reading and the minimum amount of writing were set in every large town and in all the larger villages where there was more than one school. The children's general intelligence and their ability to understand what they read and to apply what they had learnt was tested. As scholarships are awarded on the result of this examination, the same standard of marking was adopted throughout the Province to ensure an even standard of [illegible]. In most of the papers the questions could be answered in one word. This facilitated correction and made uniform marking impossible. The examination consisted [illegible] as the results were naturally not as good [illegible] per cent. One thousand three hundred and [illegible] children took the examination. Nine hundred and [illegible] six passed (75 per cent.). The figures for [illegible] were [illegible] appeared, 856 passed (83 per cent.). The figures for the preceding year were [illegible] 516 (75 per cent.). As the children had written question papers for the first time and did the whole test in writing, the pass percentage of 75 was very creditable. The examination revealed some interesting facts. (1) in many schools the chief weakness was inability to read intelligently, (2) the 4th class in middle school was not as good as the top class of a primary school and (3) the average mark obtained in every district was in the neighbourhood of 50 per cent.

(which has been taken as the pass mark in the scholarship examination) [illegible] [illegible] high as [illegible] marks. A candidate got 18.5 at the Municipal Board Girls School Hapur and lost in the examination in the first class [illegible] per cent.

One thousand two hundred and ninety eight students took the lower primary examination in [illegible]. One thousand one hundred and thirty three [illegible] passed. Three [illegible] children took the [illegible]. One thousand two hundred and eleven passed. [illegible] percentage was the same 87.

Conclusion:-

A conference of [illegible] held in the Province was held on December [illegible]. The conference suggested various changes in the curriculum for primary and secondary schools. [illegible] introduced. [illegible] the attention of the Central Advisory Board of Education and their recommendations may affect us. The general opinion was that there need be no difference in the curriculum of boys' and girls' schools but the subjects specially suited to girls e.g. needlework, cooking, laundry and household management should be included in the curriculum.

Training of teachers.

In Government Normal School, Women Peshawar [illegible] women teachers [illegible]. These students are allowed even alternate [illegible] to the senior [illegible] who has not passed the [illegible]. Many of these [illegible] in the last [illegible]. If the class [illegible] all round [illegible] examination [illegible]. The [illegible] class might [illegible] non-certificate and [illegible]. [illegible] the matriculation [illegible] per cent. The [illegible] training class for male school teachers should be abolished for the junior vernacular classes. No one should be admitted to this class who has not matriculated or passed the anglo vernacular middle examination.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 1937 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Kinnaird [illegible] North-West Frontier Province [illegible] Muslims, three Hindus [illegible] Sikh [illegible] Seven [illegible] five Muslims, one Hindu and one Sikh obtained the certificate

The two students who completed the course in [illegible] passed in the second [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and [illegible] Mushtaq [illegible] [illegible] completing the course. [illegible] Mushtaq [illegible] have been deputed [illegible]

Training of Teachers

Since [illegible] the North West [illegible] [illegible] have deputed [illegible] [illegible] for the B. T. [illegible] [illegible] training classes [illegible]

[illegible]	Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]	Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]	Mr. [illegible]

Miss M. Kapur Singh, [illegible] Lady Griffith Government High School, Peshawar, has been [illegible] for training in the current year.

Miscellaneous

The Government hostel, which was transferred from Peshawar to Abbottabad in the spring of [illegible] [illegible] to be popular. Miss Hakeem [illegible] in charge of the hostel since Miss Adams died in June [illegible]. Among the inmates of the past the number of boarders has increased from [illegible] to [illegible]. In June [illegible] there were [illegible] [illegible] in the hostel. The number of Hindu and Sikh boarders has [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible] (7 Hindus, 2 Sikhs). The number of Muslim [illegible] is practically the same as [illegible]. The [illegible] in charge of Muslim [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] girls from the Pakhtu Hall and the [illegible] [illegible] pay [illegible] Rs. [illegible] per [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Two Muslims who [illegible] from the hostel have been [illegible] the J. V. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Hindus [illegible] [illegible] Hindu girl who has been in the hostel since it was opened [illegible] [illegible] for the J. V. [illegible] at Lahore. Another has passed the J. V. [illegible] the Kinnaird College, Lahore. Some of those who have left the hostel after completing the middle school are employed as vernacular

[illegible] Government Normal School Peshawar.

[illegible] girls companions [illegible] girls are boarded [illegible] high schools.

[illegible] were accommodated [illegible] Sikhs. [illegible] the high [illegible] village of [illegible] Mahsud Tribes [illegible] Dera Ismail Khan.

[illegible] are required in the [illegible] Government High School Mardan and the [illegible] Girls Government High School Peshawar where [illegible] accommodation for only [illegible] girls. [illegible] the Boarding House of the F. / M. School Peshawar, [illegible] Government Normal School [illegible] boarding houses [illegible] Mardan and Dera Ismail Khan.

Guiding —

The guide [illegible] Peshawar [illegible] Cadet Ranger Company.

1st Cadet Ranger Company [illegible] Normal School Peshawar

Captain	Mr. [illegible]
Lieutenant	Mr. [illegible]

2nd Cadet Ranger [illegible]

Captain	Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

1st Scouts Company [illegible] F. / M. *High School*—

Captain	Mr. Wright
Lieutenant	Mr. [illegible]

2nd Guide Company Army children—

Captain [illegible] Mrs [illegible]

3rd Guide Company Lady Griffith Government High School

Captain [illegible] Mrs [illegible] 2

The number in brackets denotes [illegible]

[illegible] Hundred Block Army Children

Wrecked [illegible] Mrs [illegible]

[illegible] Hundred Block Lady Griffith School

Wrecked [illegible] Miss [illegible]
Mrs [illegible] Mohammed

[illegible] Hundred Block [illegible] School

Wrecked [illegible] Mrs [illegible] 2

[illegible] Hundred Block Director I. Z. M. S. School

Wrecked [illegible] Mrs [illegible]

[illegible] Hundred Block Peshawar Indian Children

Wrecked [illegible] Mrs Cox

[illegible] Hundred Block Government Board School

Wrecked [illegible] Mrs [illegible]

Mrs Joyce, Peshawar District Commissioner, says: "Guiding has helped us [illegible] to [illegible] Guides have been kept and have [illegible] brought about a better standard in Companies and Packs. A successful Rally held at Government House on January [illegible] at which an exhibition of good work was [illegible] showed ability and versatility."

Numbers are about the same as last year. New companies could have been started if leaders had been forthcoming and one Pack, the Third Peshawar Hundred Pack, was run in competition with the First Peshawar Pack as there were not sufficient Hundreds to form a six and subsequently the second could not attend meetings because she was in quarantine for whooping cough.

Invaluable work is being done by Mrs Oswald in training young Indian ladies in the Second Peshawar Guide Ranger

Company. One is already running a flock in the Cantonment Board School and it is hoped that next season the others will all be able to help with companies and flocks.

Mrs. Reed with her lieutenant Miss Karam Devi has put in an amount of hard work with the First Cadet Ranger Company.

Mrs. Wright and Miss Duval have been enthusiastic guiders with the First Peshawar Guide Company. Both these guiders attended a training week in Lahore at the beginning of the season.

Mrs. Lewis has infused the Second Peshawar Company with new life. The guides have responded with great enthusiasm and have had a most enjoyable winter.

Visits have been paid to various places of interest including the Aerodrome and the Military Dairy. Both the Royal Air Force officials and the Manager of the Dairy were more than kind in making these visits extremely pleasant and interesting.

Mrs. Philips, Captain of the Third Peshawar Company, is as active and keen as ever. She has put in splendid work, assisted with her large company this winter.

All wardens, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Oswald, Mrs. Abdul Wahab, Miss Nighland and Miss Sardar Taj Muhammad, are, in the words of Spenser, "leaving their name on hearts and not on tombs" to which the happy and interested little bluebirds testify.

It was arranged that Miss Oswald and Miss Karam Devi should attend the Rally in Lahore [illegible] owing to illness Miss Karam Devi was unable to go and Mrs. Oswald went alone. The report of the rally [illegible] the Rally, which was honoured by the presence of both Lord and Lady Baden Powell.

It is hoped that the training week arranged for early [illegible] will be the means of [illegible] greater efforts [illegible] next year.

The movement has spread to new areas and in other districts owing to the help of guiders. [illegible] was a very promising [illegible] available for work to carry on the good work.

Mrs. Ashwen kept the flag [illegible] Begum Bai of Kilan and one of the [illegible] Association has tried to keep the Association [illegible]

Professions for women

[illegible] the [illegible] Medical College. [illegible] Sub-Assistant Surgeon [illegible] were invited from Muslim girls [illegible] Muslim girls [illegible] Begum. Five Muslim girls are being trained [illegible] Lady Cornish H[illegible] Peshawar.

The Inspector General of [illegible] Hospitals, North West Frontier Province, has now [illegible] who have more than [illegible] examination [illegible] during which they will receive a stipend of Rs. [illegible] per mensem will be six months.

The pay fixed for female compounders is Rs. [illegible] plus Frontier Allowance Rs. [illegible] and House Allowance Rs. [illegible]

Exhibition—

One of the most interesting [illegible] was the exhibition and sale of work held [illegible] and of the fund for helping [illegible] and tuition fees. Nearly Rs. [illegible] Donations received during the [illegible] Inspectress [illegible] amounted to Rs. [illegible]

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Miss [illegible] Lahore Centre of Kensington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(2) Pupil teachers students of the Normal School for Women (through Miss Rafi and Miss [illegible])	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(3) Miss F. Rafi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(14) Mrs. L. Samuels	4	0	0
(15) Miss S. Lal	25	0	0
(16) through Mrs. I. V. Roberts	30	0	0
(17) Miss Harris	5	0	0
(18) Miss Finkelstein	2	0	0
(19) Headmistress, Municipal Board Girls' Middle Centre School, Bannu	5	0	0
(20) Miscellaneous	0	4	0

The total amount contributed to this fund upto date is Rs. [illegible] of which Rs. [illegible] have been expended on [illegible] Bridge.

Conclusion

The Inspectress desires to express her gratitude to Mr. [illegible] for his interest in girls' education in Dera Ismail Khan and to Mr. Mallam, wife of the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, for the keen interest she has taken in the Municipal school in that town. The great improvement in the Leigh Girls' School is due mainly to Mrs. Mallam's interest and help. Her sympathy and advice have made the headmistress's task less difficult than it would otherwise have been, and her kindness to the women employed in Kohat City whose homes are not in the district has made their position less unbearable.

The Inspectress wishes also to record her appreciation of the good work done by the Assistant Inspectress and the Headmistresses of secondary schools. The progress made in girls' education during the amalgamation is due to their enthusiasm, energetic work and loyal support.

She wishes also to acknowledge the excellent work of her office staff, particularly that of her head clerk, M. Nasir-ud-Din and her second clerk, M. A. Ahmad.

CHAPTER VII

EUROPEAN AND UNRECOGNISED PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

European schools—

[illegible] European [illegible] children for education mostly by

(i) Army schools in the Province [illegible] report has [illegible]

(ii) In the large European [illegible] other provinces of India

The few children who [illegible] their parents in the Province [illegible] either

(i) [illegible]

(ii) (In the case of children residing in Peshawar Cantonment) attend the [illegible] schools maintained by the Provincial Government, Peshawar.

The Convent Day School [illegible] is the only European school in the Province [illegible] Indian children also and is attended by both girls and boys.

The statement below gives [illegible] for [illegible]

Year	Number of scholars								
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
								Rs	
1931-32	[illegible]	1	44	45	89	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1932-33	[illegible]	1	63	67	130	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1933-34	[illegible]	1	59	45	104	49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1934-35	[illegible]	1	78	60	138	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1935-36	[illegible]	1	84	57	141	59	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1936-37	[illegible]	1	102	72	174	67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

From the above statement it will be seen that the progress made by the institution has been steady and the number of [illegible] the number of Indian students attending the school [illegible] and the number of [illegible] compared with the figures [illegible] has also risen from [illegible] The table given below [illegible] number of boys maintained in each class during the [illegible]

Class	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Class VII	Total
68	15	14	[illegible]	12	5	7	134

The [illegible] improved during the quinquennium under review by the addition of (1) a class room added on [illegible] and (2) a garage added for [illegible] attending the school. A badminton court has been prepared for the children to play on and ping-pong table has also been provided. The debit balance of the school [illegible] has increased from Rs. 8,103-14-0 in [illegible] to Rs. [illegible] in 1936-37.

The [illegible] furniture and books during the quinquennium [illegible]

Year	Amount spent on Building	Amount spent on furniture	Amount spent on books
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
[illegible]	470	141	...
1933-34	145	459	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,582	.
[illegible]	5,[illegible]7		.
[illegible]	3,529	.	225

3. The Reverend Mother Superior who is the correspondent of the school remarks in her report :—

"During the year 1936-37 the progress of the school has been very satisfactory and the pupils have worked steadily throughout the year. The discipline has been excellent, and the teachers were very interested in the welfare of the children.

From the reopening of school in September, the attendance was very good and at the end of March there were 174 pupils on the rolls.

The average number on rolls for the year was [illegible] and the average daily attendance [illegible]. Great interest was taken in games again this year and [illegible] sports day.

The results of the different examinations were very satisfactory. Six pupils sat for the Punjab Public Boards examination in June and all passed, [illegible] marks and four gaining merit marks.

In the examination for secondary schools held in December 1936, both these pupils were [illegible] passed the Punjab Entrance in March [illegible] first division.

Many new books have been added to the school classes again this year and a set of [illegible] has been purchased for the higher classes.

The usual annual examination took place on the 8th and 9th of February [illegible]

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a Board of Moulvi for European and Anglo-Indian Education for the year [illegible]. The members of the board were:

(1) The Hon'ble Sir [illegible] Director of Departments.

(2) The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, North-West Frontier Province.

(3) Miss I. Birch.

(4) Doctor P. S. Bedell.

(5) The Director of Public Instruction, North-West Frontier Province, who was also to act as secretary of the Board.

Private unrecognised schools

[illegible] the figures of unrecognised schools in each district in [illegible] given in the following tabular statement:

Year	Number of schools							Number of scholars					
	Hazara	Peshawar	Bannu	Kohat	Kalabagh	D. I. Khan	Total	Hazara	Peshawar	Bannu	Kohat	D. I. Khan	Total
1911-12	9	[illegible]			15	80	179	704	[illegible]			414	1,437	4,551
1912-13	8	74			15	75	172	348	1,863			2,[illegible]	1,354	3,796
1913-14	9	59			20	68	155	5[illegible]	2,149			2,[illegible]	1,3[illegible]	4,535
1934-35	6	51		4	9	47	1[illegible]5	275	2,111		199	292	88[illegible]	3,763
1935-36	13	28		2	23	51	127	[illegible]	1,512		1[illegible]	[illegible]	1,2[illegible]5	3,850
1936-37	14	20	1	4	10	87	7[illegible]	127	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	217	465	1,853	4,052

The above figures are supplied by Districts through the Deputy Commissioners of their respective districts and the accuracy of these figures is not attested by any responsible [illegible] officer. These statistics therefore should be accepted with great reserve. The department does not hold any inspection of these schools and it is very doubtful whether these schools maintain any record such as admission and attendance registers, etc. Mention was made in our last quinquennial report that the Deputy Inspector of Schools Kohat, had reported that there was only one private unrecognised school in Kohat District in the year 1934-35 but in the quinquennium under review he reported that two schools [illegible] school [illegible] school [illegible] [illegible] the number [illegible] the total number [illegible] school [illegible] school where the [illegible] girls [illegible] hundred boys are attending the boys' school while [illegible] girls are attending the three girls' schools. It will be well to point out at the outset that the private unrecognised schools existing in the Province are of three types, viz.—

(a) [illegible]

(b) [illegible]

(c) [illegible]

[illegible] market [illegible] 17 [illegible] 2,823 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(a) [illegible]

including [illegible] respectively against 28 schools (for boys and girls) with 607 scholars (both boys and girls) in 1922-23.

(ii) Two schools for boys teaching advanced Sanskrit books to 77 scholars against the same number of schools during the last quinquennium with 51 scholars.

(iii) Twenty schools for males and [illegible] schools for females teaching Al-quran and other religious books to 834 scholars (including 159 girls) and 176 scholars (including [illegible] girls) respectively against 93 schools (boys and girls) with 1,066 scholars* (both boys and girls).

(iv) Seventeen schools for boys and seven schools for girls teaching vernacular languages Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi etc. to 923 scholars (including 53 girls) and 333 scholars (including one boy) respectively against 50 schools (boys and girls) with 1,417 scholars (both males and females).

The one Hindu school teaching other advanced classical languages to 8 scholars which was mentioned in the last quinquennial report appears to have ceased to exist during the quinquennium under report.

8. The five "Azad" schools which were mentioned in the last quinquennial report continued to exist in the beginning of the quinquennium under review but 2 were closed in 1923-24. These schools do not conform to any departmental standard. They teach different languages to [illegible] pupils against [illegible] pupils in the year 1922-23. The three "Azad" schools now in existence are situated in Peshawar District at the following places.

(1) Umarzai Azad School in Cherat Tehsil. This school is reported to be preparing pupils for the Matriculation examination of the Jamia-Millia Delhi.

(2) The Bhamarai Primary School (in part of Peshawar City).

(3) A primary school in Peshawar City in Mohalla 'Asya.

The two primary schools at Kirkcudbright and Castle-Douglas [illegible] in the last quinquennial report, ceased to exist in 1933-34.

[illegible] the Department of the Royal [illegible] [illegible] Kirkcudbright Burgh High School. This [illegible] because it would not fulfil the necessary conditions laid down in the Provisional Regulations [illegible] High School [illegible] S.L.C. examinations in the year [illegible].

CHAPTER VIII

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

General—

1. The training of teachers is the only kind of professional education that is given by Government in this Province. Arrangements have been made whereby selected students from this Province are sent :—

(i) to the King Edward Medical College at Lahore,

(ii) the Medical School at Amritsar,

(iii) the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi, and

(iv) the Women's Christian Medical College, Ludhiana, for training in the medical profession.

(v) to the Thomson Engineering College, Roorkee,

(vi) the School of Engineering at Rasul, (Punjab), for training in various branches of civil engineering

(vii) to the Mudagan Engineering College, Lahore, for training in the electrical and mechanical branches of that profession,

(viii) Students are also sent to the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, for training in forestry and

(ix) to the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun for training and admission into the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun.

Students of the Province who want to study law can do so without difficulty by joining the Law College at Lahore, and also the Law Faculty attached to the Muslim University, Aligarh.

There is a demand in this Province for some sort of industrial and technical training has been growing for some time past. An attempt to meet this demand has been made by sending boys for such training to industrial and technical schools in the

Punjab; and by opening weaving classes in Peshawar and carpentry and smithy classes at the Government Training School for Men, Peshawar, in May 1935. A brief account of these classes will be found in its proper place in this chapter.

Training of teachers—

(1) *Anglo-Vernacular*—

2. As before, the facilities provided by the Imperial Government for this Province for the training of anglo-vernacular teachers for both sexes have been [illegible] utilised. This Province has been nominating candidates for training for the higher grades of the profession, viz., the Bachelor of Teaching and the Senior Anglo-Vernacular classes in the Central Training College, Lahore. The Junior Anglo-Vernacular classes for the training of [illegible] were closed by the Punjab Government in 1931-32. Short-term male teachers have been deputed for training in these classes during the quinquennium. As graduates holding degrees in teaching are available to work in the grade of Rs. [illegible] which was originally intended for I. A. V. teachers, it is not necessary now to send teachers for training into the senior anglo-vernacular class. The table given below will show the number of candidates, both male and female, who were trained at the Central Training College, Lahore, and the Lady Maclagan Training School for Women, Lahore.

B. T. or S. A. V. class at C. T. C., Lahore.

		1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Males	Stipendiary	3 (a)	2	4	3	3 (d)
	Non-stipendiary	1	3	2	2	2
Females	Stipendiary	.	1 (b)	.	.	1
	Non-stipendiary	.	.	.	.	.

(a) Includes one candidate deputed by the Political Agent, Kurram Agency, with a stipend of Rs. [illegible] per mensem. His cost of training at Rs. [illegible] was also paid from political funds. The other stipendiaries were each paid stipends of Rs. [illegible] per mensem and their cost of training at Rs. 550

each was paid to the Punjab Government from provincial revenues.

The non-stipendiary students paid their own maintenance cost at the college.

(b) The female candidate, Miss L. Ram, B.A., was granted a stipend of Rs. 40 per mensem as a special case.

(c) Included one candidate deputed by the Political Agent, Malakand Agency, with a stipend of Rs. 17 per mensem. He however paid his cost of training at the college. One stipendiary having fallen ill had to discontinue his studies during the course of the year.

(d) Included one candidates deputed by the Political Agent, North Waziristan. He was paid no stipend but being a permanent J. A. V. teacher was allowed to draw three fourths of his pay in the grade of Rs. [illegible] 3 [illegible]. His cost of training was however paid by the Political Agent from political funds.

In the J. A. V. class at the Lady Maclagan Training School for Women, Lahore, the number of female candidates nominated by this Province for training was 2 each during the years 1932-33, 1934-35 and 1935-36. Only one girl was sent to the class in 1933-34, but four were sent in 1936-37. Each candidate was awarded a stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem in addition to the cost of her training, except one who was sent up entirely at her own expense during the year 1936-37.

(ii) *Vernacular*—

Men teachers

3. The Government Training School for Men, at Peshawar has two classes, viz., senior vernacular and junior vernacular. The junior vernacular training classes started at Dera Ismail Khan and Ghazni Khel (in the Bannu District) in 1927 and 1931 respectively, were closed on April 1st 1933, because the demand for J. V. and S. V. trained teachers fell on account of the suspension of the expansion programme. The table below gives information about the J. V. and S. V. classes.

Year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
1931-32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
1932-33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
1933-34	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]		[illegible]
1934-35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
1935-36	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]		[illegible]
1936-37	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

Since the abolition of the training classes at Dera Ismail Khan and Ghazi Khel, the only Government institution for the training of men teachers has been the training school at Peshawar. At the end of the last quinquennium the number of stipends sanctioned for S. V. candidates were [illegible] (at Rs. [illegible] per mensem each) and [illegible] for [illegible] per mensem each for J. V. candidates. [illegible] the number of S. V. stipends was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] J. V. [illegible] [illegible] J. V. and S. V. [illegible] [illegible] J. V. [illegible] [illegible] Rs. [illegible] each. [illegible] Rs. [illegible] per annum. [illegible] and [illegible] Training School for Men, Peshawar, in May [illegible].

2. The total number of students who received training during the quinquennium under review is given below:

	Senior Vernacular			Junior Vernacular		
	No.	Total	Results	No.	Total	Results
1934-35						
(a) Government Training School for Men, Peshawar						
(i) Government stipendiaries	20			80		
(ii) Khyber High School, Kohat	1	23	16/23		59	..
(iii) Malakand Agency	1			.		
(iv) Swat State	1			3		
(b) Peshawar Vernacular Training Class						
(i) Government stipendiaries				40		
(ii) Swat State		.		1	42	.
(iii) Non-stipendiaries	.		.	1		
(c) Charsadda Vernacular Training Class						
(i) Government stipendiaries		..	.	40	41	138/166
(ii) North Waziristan				1		
1935-36.						
Government Training School for Men, Peshawar.						
(i) Government stipendiaries	10			85		
(ii) Kurram Agency	1	17	10/17		89	89 P.
(iii) Malakand Agency	1					
(iv) Non-stipendiaries	1			4		
1936-37						
Government Training School for Men, Peshawar.						
(i) Government stipendiaries at Rs. 8 per mensem.	10			65		
(ii) Government stipendiaries getting Rs. 10 per mensem each.	1	22	18/22		90	90·90
(iii) Non-stipendiaries	11			25		

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

uildings—

3. The buildings of the Government Training School for Men, Peshawar, have seen little change. A hospital and quarters for the female staff with [illegible] were added during the previous quinquennium. The industrial classes are housed in the school. The school house is a stately building, and is kept in a good condition.

Activities (Miscellaneous Government Training School for Men, Peshawar).

6. (a) Gardening.—This activity has received considerable attention. The school building is now surrounded by green trees with a lawn in front. Flowers have been planted all round and the place is now quite attractive in appearance. The work has been done by the successive generations of students. A large vegetable plot also the work of the students, also exists in the school. Hot water for irrigation from a suitable source is available on agricultural farm could also be used in the hostel. The students teachers who would take the knowledge gained here to their schools in rural areas.

(b) *Number of teachers and classroom lessons.*—

The number of the staff each delivered on an average about eight lessons in lessons for the guidance of the student teachers under training in the school during the year 1929-30. Students of the S. V. class taught 88 class lessons, while those of the J. V. class did the three sections

taught 340. In addition to this the S. V. class taught 2,300, [illegible] practicing lessons in different schools under the supervision of their own teachers as well as of the teachers of the schools in which such lessons were taught. [illegible] during both the years (1935-36 and 1936-37) [illegible] by the students at delivering practice lessons in [illegible] which were easily accessible to them.

[illegible]

[illegible] S. V. students performed 990 experiments in the school laboratory against 936 of the last year. The practical side of science has received considerable attention. A [illegible] laboratory was also opened last year for the benefit of the students to work in during their leisure hours.

(c) A science apparatus repairing workshop was started last year. The repair work in the workshop was mostly done by student teachers in order to enable them to do similar work in their own schools. They were also taught varnishing and simple polishing work, etc. This work was done outside school hours under the supervision of the science teacher.

(d) Teaching of geography received special attention. The opening of a "geography room" is under contemplation. This room will be equipped with such up-to-date geographical apparatus as can be supplied within the limited means of the school.

(e) *Literary Society.* The literary society of the school has [illegible] been active, and held meetings on Fridays in which both the teachers and the taught participated. Various educational and social topics were proposed and discussed. The literary society held 30 meetings during the year 1936-37.

(f) *Rural Uplift.* The school staff continued to create in the minds of the student teachers a desire to improve primary education and to do village uplift work. Students under the supervision of their teachers visited various villages in [illegible] and delivered lectures on topics such as "[illegible] how to improve it", "health and efficiency", "[illegible] light and air", "vaccination", etc. A [illegible] drama in which all the features of the village uplift movement have been touched. It was staged under the guidance of the school scoutmaster at a village near the school. The drama attracted a large audience composed

entirely of villagers. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(a) Secretary. [illegible]

(b) Sewing. [illegible]

(c) Home hygiene. [illegible]

(d) [illegible]

(e) [illegible]

school hobbies such as mat weaving, cot weaving, soap-making, book binding and glass silvering. Thrift and saving were urged on the student teachers with the result that all of them opened savings bank accounts.

(iii) *Physical Exercises.* Besides the ordinary drill and games played during the school hours, football, volley ball, hockey and tennis were played after the school hours under the supervision of the school staff. Deck games were also encouraged. Twice a week mass drill and general parade were held. A special class for the training of physical instructors to which students I.T.V. students were admitted was started this year. After an intensive training course they took a test and qualified for the drill instructor's certificate.

(iv) The Imam of the school mosque continued to impart elementary religious instruction to the Muslim student teachers under the supervision of the headmaster of the school.

Discipline and tone

7. It is pleasant to record that discipline and moral tone of the students in the school have been satisfactory.

Industrial classes

8. As mentioned already an attempt to meet the demand for industrial education was made in May 1935 by opening industrial classes consisting of a carpentry and a smithy class. These were located at the Government Training School for Men, Peshawar. The object of these classes was to impart training in carpentry and smithy to sons of artisans and to see whether after the period of training they would be able to set up as carpenters or smiths and could hold their own in open competition in the market. The boys admitted to these classes were charged at Rs. [illegible] per month each. For their admission they had to produce:

(i) A certificate of having passed the middle standard examination.

(ii) A medical certificate of fitness.

(iii) Sufficient proof that they were permanent residents of this Province.

(iv) Proof that they were not below 17 years of age.

The staff that gives the required training to the students of the industrial classes consists of :

(i) Master in charge of the classes who is also required to teach drawing to S. V. and I. V. classes on the grade of Rs. 120—4—160.

(ii) A master blacksmith on a fixed pay of Rs. 60 per mensem.

(iii) A master carpenter on a fixed pay of Rs. 60 per mensem.

(iv) A painter on a fixed pay of Rs. 20 per mensem.

(v) A workshop attendant on Rs. 20 per mensem.

The direct expenditure on staff, contingencies and stipends was Rs. 4,453 in the year 1935-36 and Rs. 5,100 in 1936-37. A sum of Rs. 1,630 was spent on initial equipment in 1935-36 and Rs. 2,100 in 1936-37.

The classes were accommodated at the training school. In order to provide more accommodation, a large room for the carpentry class and a workshop shed for the smithy class have been added. The working hours of the industrial classes are 8 in winter, and 7 in summer. Every student has to attend the drawing class compulsorily. Students of the carpentry class who have completed two years out of their three years' course can now make tea tables of various up-to-date designs, dining chairs, cushioned [illegible] chairs, dressing tables and toilet stands, etc. The students of the smithy class have received training in chiselling, hammering, forging, filing, drilling, brass founding, polishing and turning. They can make tools which carpenters, smiths and others generally use. They can also make locks of Indian and English types, paper punches, number plates for motor cars, [illegible], dies and punches. All articles prepared in the workshops are sold and the sale proceeds are credited to Government. Some articles were sold at the workshop but others were sold through the zamindari shop run by the department of Agriculture. Rs. 312 [illegible] Rs. [illegible] of the last year were realised the year's sale proceeds.

9. A mention should also be made of the Diploma of Instructors and Drawing Masters certificate examinations which used to be held under the auspices of the Government in previous years. No regular classes for the training of candidates for the above certificates have ever been held in this

[illegible] teachers who study and prepare [illegible] were allowed to take [illegible] report it was [illegible] in vernacular [illegible] in drill [illegible] teachers who had [illegible] at Lahore. In [illegible] appointment of a [illegible] M. N. [illegible] Hon. B. A. [illegible] from the Y. M. C. A. [illegible] to the post. A detailed report [illegible] in Chapter II [illegible]

[illegible] examination was held [illegible] candidates [illegible] Five [illegible] held in 1934 while 9 [illegible] held in 1937.

Women teachers—

[illegible] women teachers in [illegible] Normal School for Women [illegible] throughout the quin[illegible] are given in the following statement:—

Year	Number of schools	Number of students: Senior vernacular classes	Number of students: Junior vernacular classes	Number of students: Total	Direct expenditure	Staff	Results: Senior vernacular certificate examination	Results: Junior-vernacular certificate examination
					Rs			
1931-32	1	47	31	48	15,617	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1932-33	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	51	19,370	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1933-34	1	20	[illegible]	50	16,519	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
1934-35	1	25	30	55	19,460	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
1935-36	1	27	20	47	19,642	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
1936-37	1	20	30	50	18,620	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Twenty stipends of the value of Rs. [illegible] per mensem each for S. V. and 30 stipends of the value of Rs. [illegible] per mensem each for the J. V. course were sanctioned by the Government for award to student teachers undergoing training in the institution. Early in 1934 the Inspectress of Girls' Schools represented that the number of S. V. stipends, twenty, sanctioned by Government was too small and [illegible] to staff the girls' schools properly. Consequently the Government sanctioned the creation of [illegible] additional S. V. stipends for the years 1934-35 only.

The growth in expenditure [illegible] Rs. [illegible] in 1931-32 to Rs. [illegible] in 1935-36. [illegible] of increments, the expansion [illegible] number of S. V. stipends, and the upheaval [illegible] of student teachers going to [illegible] previous years. The number of mistresses in the school remained [illegible] in the last quinquennium but they have [illegible] properly qualified now as against 4 [illegible] at the beginning of the quinquennium. The S. V. and J. V. courses have been conducted [illegible] years and the results [illegible] satisfactory. In the S. V. [illegible] examination held in the beginning of the current [illegible] sent up. The J. V. examination [illegible] successful out of 29 who took the examination.

Building—

The school has a building of its own. It is situated outside Dilgosha Gate [illegible]. A teacher's quarter, a large hall, two [illegible] rooms and [illegible] for boarding boarders have been added to the school [illegible] during the quinquennium under review. The school building now provides accommodation for the present [illegible].

Miscellaneous.

(1) *Gardening.*—The school possesses some lawns and a well laid out garden. A well has been built for irrigation, and a small orchard [illegible] has also been added.

(2) *Drill and games.*—Drill and games received proper attention, and the girls enjoyed them.

(3) *Exhibition.*—The exhibition of the school in three groups to the Arts and Crafts Exhibition held in Hyderabad in October 1935. The work done by the students was so good

[illegible] were awarded to them. Four [illegible] the Royal Drawing Arts Preparatory [illegible] of their gaining distinction [illegible] Language Master [illegible] training camp for teaching [illegible] reading. This institution has been very [illegible] in the school. Two pupils were [illegible] Laxila. The pupils [illegible] were very successful and were [illegible] participated in them. A [illegible] was held in the Government House, [illegible] which 35 guides of [illegible] participated. They [illegible] first in the whole of the Drawing in the Kurgal Examination and were awarded badges [illegible] the [illegible]

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION IN AGENCIES.

[illegible]

[illegible] The schools in the Tribal Areas are supported by the Tribes, [illegible] Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Saidu Sharif which is also educational adviser to the Rulers of Swat. These schools are open to inspection by the Inspector of Vernacular Education North West Frontier Province, and by the Director.

[illegible] The schools in the Agency are financed from the political resources. [illegible] is made to the subsidies of the political agents and the elegate [illegible] of the chiefs concerned. The schools in Swat State are financed from the State funds through the kindness of the Wali of Swat Sir Miangul Abdul Wadud [illegible]. A sum of Rs. [illegible] is paid to the Wali of Swat [illegible] the [illegible] of the primary department attached to the State Anglo-Vernacular Middle School.

[illegible] The scheme of the tribal campaign [illegible] marked a [illegible] in education and [illegible] at agency and tribal areas. It was [illegible] by a [illegible] that Government to open the following schools.

(a) Mohmand Agency

(i) A primary school at [illegible] in [illegible]

(ii) A primary school at [illegible] in March 1937

(b) Khyber Agency

(i) Mohmand Khadar Primary School at Landi Kotal in [illegible]

(c) Kurram Agency—

(4) A primary school for boys at Gharbina in 1932-33.

(5) A school for girls at Paracinnar in 1936-37.

(d) North Waziristan—

(6) A primary school for boys at Kani Rogha.

(7) At Ali Khel in 1932-33, and

(8) At Spinga in 1933-34.

(e) South Waziristan—

(9) A primary school for boys at Kaniguram in 1932-33.

Thus the number of new primary schools opened in the Agencies during the quinquennium 1932-37 is nine.

The primary schools at Jamrud in the Khyber Agency, and at Kotkai and Kaniguram in South Waziristan Agency, were raised to the status of lower middle schools. The primary school at Hassukhel in North Waziristan Agency was also converted into a lower middle school in 1933-34, but the middle classes had to be closed in 1934-35 for want of funds. The Lower Middle School at Alizai in the Kurram Agency was converted into an anglo-vernacular lower middle while the Thana Anglo-Vernacular Middle School in the Malakand Agency was raised to the status of a high school in the year 1933-34. The lower middle school at Dargai in the Malakand Agency was also converted into an anglo-vernacular lower middle school in the beginning of 1936.

On account of the serious economic depression and financial stringency, the Government of the Swat State had to close 5 lower middle and 10 primary schools in that State during 1933-35, while a primary school at Baska in the Shirani territory attached to the Dera Ismail Khan District was closed in May 1936, because of its failure to attract boys. The table given below will illustrate the general state of education in the five agencies and the three tribal areas:—

Year	Number of public schools	Number of scholars in public schools	Number of private schools	Number of scholars in private schools	Total number of schools	Total number of scholars	Expenditure on public schools
							Rs.
1931-32 ..	76	4,469	10	144	82	4,613	1,21,932
1936-37 .	69	4,672	27	608	96	5,283	1,33,956

From the above table it will appear that the number of public schools decreased by seven while that of private schools increased by 17. The number of scholars attending both types of institutions however increased from 4,460 to 4,672 and from 142 to 628 respectively. The increase of 212 pupils in the public schools and of 486 in private schools gives an increase percentage of 4.5 and 342.3 respectively over the figures of 1931-32. The increase of enrolment in public schools would have been far greater if the 14 schools in the Swat State and a school in the Shiwa Ilaqa had not been closed on account of the financial or other difficulties.

4. Direct expenditure on public schools rose from Rs. 1,21,932 to Rs. 1,33,956 or by Rs. 12,024 viz. 9.9 per cent. over the figures of 1931-32. In the succeeding paragraphs reasons for the increase of expenditure and the increase or decrease in the number of schools and scholars will be given in greater detail.

Malakand Agency—

5. The table below indicates the educational position in this agency :—

Years	Number of schools			Number of scholars			Number of teachers	Expenditure	Number of pupils per teacher	Results of examinations	
	Secondary	Primary	Total	Secondary	Primary	Total				M. A. S. L. C.	Anglo-vernacular middle
								Rs.			
1931-32	2	12	14	342	518	860	88	36,903	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
1932-33	2	13	15	391	610	1,001	113	47,115	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
1933-34	2	13	15	406	643	1,086	106	45,518	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
1934-35	2	13	15	445	647	1,092	137	52,966	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1935-36	2	13	15	498	646	1,144	140	58,506	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1936-37	2	14	16	494	679	1,173	197	56,744	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Thana, was converted into a high school in 1933-34 while provision for the

teaching of English in 8th and 9th classes in the lower middle School Dargai was made in April 1936. The number of primary schools has increased from [illegible] during the quinquennium. The number of pupils attending both secondary and primary schools has been [illegible] from 342 and 418 to 504 and [illegible] respectively. The number of all kinds of public schools rose from [illegible] to [illegible] with an increase of 312 in the number of pupils attending them. This increase represents a growth of [illegible] per cent during the five years. The total number of pupils attending the public schools is 1,172.

Direct expenditure rose from Rs. 26,603 to Rs. 36,743. The increase is due to the opening of new primary schools as well as to the conversion of the Thana Anglo Vernacular Middle School into a high school.

In 1931-32 the number of certificated and qualified teachers working in schools in the agency was 22 out of 28. At the close of the quinquennium under review there are 36 qualified and certificated teachers out of 38 employed.

With the exception of the new primary school at Loi Agra which occupies a rented building, all other schools have buildings of their own. The Thana school is housed in a new building, erected in 1936 at a cost of Rs. 15,000 met from the Godfrey Gunj Bazar Fund.

Instructional conditions in schools in the agency was satisfactory on the whole. From the Thana High School 15 candidates out of 24 sent up passed the anglo-vernacular middle examination while only 3 out of 18 passed the M. and S. L. C. examination. Scouting is now a marked feature of this agency. It has considerably improved since the formation in March 1936 of a local boy scout association with the Political Agent as its president who is also commissioner for the agency. Several scout camps have been held during the last few years. The last camp which was held at Khar Polo ground near Malakand in October 1936 was the biggest ever held in this agency. It was attended by 200 scouts and scout masters from all the schools in the agency and Sadda Sharif. It was for the first time in the history of scouting that 5 scouts from Chitral State also attended the camp. His Excellency the Governor who is the Chief Scout for the Province honoured the camp with a visit when the scouts formed a guard of honour for him.

Swat State

[illegible]

[illegible]

There were [illegible] and 12 [illegible] [illegible] classes attached to the Swat Government Middle School at Saidu Sharif. [illegible] collected the Rules [illegible]

[illegible] the State's new area [illegible] 17 schools [illegible] Government Girls' Middle School Saidu Sharif [illegible]

The number of [illegible] from 12,[illegible] to Rs [illegible]

Education in this State continues to be free. No fees and fines are levied. Eighteen orphans get free lodging and boarding in the hostel attached to the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Saidu Sharif, at the expense of the Ruler of Swat. The orphans are also provided with clothes, books and other necessities. The Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Saidu Sharif is making satisfactory progress. Out of 25 candidates sent up by the school in the anglo-vernacular middle school examination, 19 passed against 12/13 at the close of the last quinquennium.

Scouting continues to flourish. The Jahanzeb troop with a membership of 23 scouts and 42 cubs has been doing very well.

Khyber Agency

7. The statistics regarding this agency are :—

Years	Number of schools			Number of scholars			Expenditure	Staff	Result of vernacular middle school examination
	Lower middle	Primary	Total	Lower middle	Primary	Total			
							Rs.		
1931-32	...	5	5	..	77	77	1,503	1	..
1932-33	1	4	5	80	94	174	2,671	1	.
1933-34	1	4	5	107	143	250	2,569	1	..
1934-35	1	5	6	132	224	356	7,479	1	.
1935-36	1	5	6	111	228	339	7,136	1	1
1936-37	1	5	6	86	217	303	5,390	1	..

The primary school at Jamrud was raised to the status of a lower middle school in 1932-33 while a new primary school opened by private enterprise in 1934-35 was recognised and given grant-in-aid. The total number of public schools thus rose to 6 against 5 of the last quinquennium. The increase in the number of pupils is more marked and it has risen from 77 to 303 while the number of teachers has increased from 5 to 9. The expenditure on education in the agency has increased from Rs. 1,503 to Rs. 5,390. The highest

figure of expenditure during the quinquennium was Rs. 7,479 while the average expenditure during the quinquennium amounts to Rs. [illegible], which gives an average increase of Rs. 3,586. This is mainly due to the raising of the Jamrud Primary School to the status of lower middle, and the consequent appointment of additional teachers. The Khalsa Primary School at Landi Kotal has been aided, and the school buildings have also been improved.

The instructional condition of the schools in the agency is reported to be satisfactory. The demand of the Afridis for converting the school at Jamrud into a full vernacular middle and of the primary school at Landi Kotal and Lowara Mina to lower middle still remains unsatisfied.

Kurram Agency—

8. The educational position in this agency is :—

Years	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
												[illegible]	[illegible]
	No.	Boys	No.	Boys	No.	Boys	No.	Boys					
										Rs.			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Minto Government High School, Parachinar, and the Lower Middle School at Alizai continued to flourish and are attended by 457 and [illegible] pupils against 341 and 44 respectively at the close of the last quinquennium. The demand of the people of lower Kurram for converting the lower middle school at Alizai into an anglo-vernacular middle school has been partially met by introducing teaching of English in the 5th and 6th classes of the school during the year 1935-36

The number of primary schools in the agency including the [illegible] schools [illegible] in the year 1931-32 [illegible] the number of pupils attending these schools is [illegible] against [illegible] in the last quinquennium. The number of [illegible] pupils in these schools has however taken [illegible] a fall in the number of scholars from [illegible] to [illegible]. To make up there are in the quinquennium under review [illegible] schools of all kinds with 1,422 pupils as against [illegible] schools with 1,144 pupils of the last quinquennium. The number of boys in the two Anglo vernacular schools at Parachinar and Alizai rose from 136 to 174. Of the 1,382 pupils under instruction in the public schools in the agency at the close of the quinquennium 118 are Hindus, 91 Sikhs, 1,172 Muslims and 3 untouchables. Of the 1,422 pupils attending both public and private institutions at the end of this quinquennium, 1,394 were residents of the Kurram Valley as against [illegible] in the year 1931-32.

The total expenditure on education in the agency declined from Rs. 46,890 to Rs. 42,220. The decrease is due to the fact that no special grant has been sanctioned for the expansion of education during the quinquennium under review as was done during the last quinquennium. It has already been stated that the opening of the two new primary schools has been made possible by the observance of very strict economy.

Discipline in the schools in the agency remained satisfactory and instructional condition has been well above the average. Out of the 25 boys sent up in the Anglo vernacular middle standard examination from the Shahi Government High School, Parachinar, 16 came out successful while in the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate examination of the Punjab University the school passed 7 boys out of 10 sent up.

Very satisfactory progress has been made in the agency by the scout movement. An agency Boy Scouts Association with the Political Agent as its Chairman was formed and recognised by the provincial headquarters in June 1934. There was a rover crew with 17 members and a scout troop with 76 scouts and 8 cub packs with 157 cubs in the agency at the last boy scouts' census taken at the end of June 1936. Several very successful scout camps were held by the local association for the training of scouts and cubs during the quinquennium.

[illegible]

[illegible]

North Western Army

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

has also to be appointed. For this the sanction of the Government of India who will also provide funds is necessary. Both these things are awaited. The primary school at Hassukhel was converted into a lower middle school in 1932-33 but the middle classes had to be abolished in the year 1933-34 owing to the paucity of funds. The people of the Haqa are very keen on the raising of the status of the school but paucity of funds stands in our way. Three new primary schools were opened in the agency at Kaw Roghia, Ali Khel and Spulga. The number of pupils attending the public schools has risen from 531 to 644 which is an indication of the popularity of education in the agency. The number of private schools and the pupils attending them has also risen from [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and 588 respectively. These figures about private schools are however not authentic. The number of teachers in public schools increased from [illegible] to [illegible] while that of qualified teachers rose from 7 to 16.

Expenditure has increased from Rs. 10,415 to Rs. [illegible] [illegible] English as a subject of instruction in the middle classes at Miranshah School.

Buildings—

The Miranshah Middle School continues to be housed in the same old wretched building. The school rooms are ill lighted, badly ventilated and [illegible]. This reacts most adversely on the efforts of teachers to impart sound education to their pupils. A new building for the school is an urgent need. The school houses at Hassukhel, Idak, Haqa and Mir Kalam Khel are [illegible] in good repair. The Kaw Roghia School has been housed in a building of its own. The Khaikelli School which is a very flourishing institution is housed in a dark and dingy building. The school should also have a house of its own.

The instructional condition of all schools in the agency has been generally satisfactory. Religious education continues to be imparted and two theology teachers have been provided both at Ali Khel and Khaikelli schools where they did not exist before. A theology teacher in a school in this agency is extremely necessary. The school becomes popular with the masses who are attracted towards education on account of the theology teacher. It is mainly due to these teachers that the

apathy of the Waziris towards modern education has become a thing of the past. Well-to-do families of the Waziris living in the agency have begun to realize that their children can only rise to positions of trust and responsibility in Government service and gain distinction in other walks of life when they have received modern education. Sheikhs at Miranshah School is receiving proper attention and the work of that school has been being well.

South Waziristan Agency

10. The statement below shows the progress education has made in the agency.

Years	Number of schools			Number of scholars			Expenditure	Cost
	Primary	Middle	High	Primary	Middle	High		
							Rs.	
1931-32		6	4		[illegible]	211	5,476	[illegible]
1932-33	9	7	0	116	[illegible]	308	5,336	[illegible]
1933-34	9	7	0	169	[illegible]	441	[illegible]	[illegible]
1934-35	9	9	0	246	164	490	13,477	[illegible]
1935-36	9	7	[illegible]	184	[illegible]	390	14,435	[illegible]
1936-37	8	7	0	195	[illegible]	400	16,200	[illegible]

There were 8 primary schools in this agency at the close of the last quinquennium. In 1931-33 two of these schools were converted into lower middle and one new primary school was opened raising the number of public institutions from 8 to 9. The number of pupils attending these schools has risen from 211 to 400. The average of the pupils is quite satisfactory. The Mahsuds have been persistently pressing their demand for opening new schools in their Illaqa but their request could not be accorded to for lack of funds. Out of the 400 boys on roll in the schools 359 are Mahsuds and 41 are Waziris. In addition to these 15 Mahsud boys are studying in the institutions named below and are paid scholarships out of the agency funds.

(i) Islamia College, Peshawar 5

(iv) [illegible] High School, Dara Fazal Khan	27
(v) Bloom High School, [illegible] Khan	1
(vi) Government High School, Lank ...	3
(vii) Other schools	1

The number of pupils [illegible] from [illegible] while that of qualified teachers increased from [illegible] to [illegible]. The expenditure rose from Rs. [illegible] in the year of the last quinquennium to Rs. [illegible] in the year of the quinquennium under review. The increase of Rs. [illegible] is wholly due to extraordinary expenditure on school buildings and to scholarships awarded to school boys studying in school outside the agency.

TRIBAL AREAS

Gadun Territory (attached to the Mardan District)

11. There is only one school, viz., at Malka Khan in this tribal territory. The number of pupils on roll was [illegible] as against [illegible] in the year [illegible]. The cost of maintaining the school remains the same as at the close of the last quinquennium, viz., Rs. [illegible]. The school meets in a rented building which is [illegible]. No better house is however available and the difficulty can only be removed by erecting a Government building. The educational condition of the school is low. [illegible] steps have been taken to improve it.

Adam Khel Pass (Kohat District)

12. The primary school at the Adam Khel Pass was raised to the status of a middle school in the first year of the quinquennium under review. The number of students has gone up to [illegible] [illegible] of the teachers increased from [illegible] to [illegible] and are unqualified. The school [illegible] satisfactory. The expenditure on the school rose from Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 575. The building is in different [illegible] and [illegible] at least is an urgent necessity.

Biland Khel (Kohat District)

13. Owing to the [illegible] among the tribes in this area during the last year of the quinquennium under review the

[illegible]

Sheram and Bhittani Country (attached to the Dera Ismail Khan District)

[illegible]

Year	No. of schools	No. of pupils	Expenditure	Teachers
			Rs.	
1931-32	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1932-33	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1933-34	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1934-35	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1935-36	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1936-37	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The number of schools in this territory is now three [illegible] in the Sheram country [illegible] on account of [illegible] people. The number of pupils attending the three schools [illegible] 1932. The expenditure has [illegible] Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 4,367. The increase of Rs. [illegible] due to extensions and other [illegible] and to the award of scholarships. The number of teachers remains the same as in the last quinquennial [illegible] 4 of whom [illegible] unqualified. The school building at Darwazgai [illegible] but satisfactory. It is [illegible] built [illegible] with a verandah [illegible] a dilapidated [illegible]. The compound will [illegible] low

A new building consisting of [illegible] well ventilated rooms with a wide verandah [illegible] urgently required. This will be provided [illegible] available.

Trans-border students at the Islamia College and Collegiate School at Peshawar

18. In March 1936 [illegible] the [illegible] school had the following trans-border boarders [illegible]

20 Afridis from Khyber Agency
5 Shinwaris from the Khyber Agency
6 Chitralis from Malakand Agency
4 Utmanzai from Swat State
1 from Malakand Agency
11 from Kohat State

19. The thanks of the department are due and are hereby offered to all the Political Agents and their assistants in the agencies and to all the Deputy Commissioners and Political Tahsildars of the districts to which tribal areas are attached for their help and co-operation in spreading education in their respective areas during the period under review.

CHAPTER X

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES.

Conferences

[illegible] The Honble Minister for the Transferred Department convened a conference on February [illegible] in order to discuss the future of primary and other allied education and to make a [illegible] to rural [illegible]. The conference was attended by [illegible] members of the legislative council and by a few members of the education department. The resolutions passed at the conference as also the action taken on them were [illegible] in Chapter X of the annual report on education for the year [illegible]. A more detailed reference to the conference was made in Chapter V (Primary Education) [illegible] of the annual report for the year [illegible]. It was recommended there that English as a subject of instruction in the 4th and 5th classes was introduced in 33 selected lower middle schools in the Province and the following subjects were added to the curriculum of the 4th and 5th classes in all lower middle schools:

(a) [illegible]

(b) money lenders' book keeping and calculation of interest.

(c) newspaper reading and letter writing

(d) a rudimentary knowledge of agriculture and gardening

The demand for English education is [illegible] on the increase. The demand is not easily intelligible in the face of the unemployment existing in the English knowing educated classes but some [illegible] possible attempts have been made to meet the demand of the public in this direction. Schools in some [illegible] demands for converting vernacular schools into anglo vernacular schools and for introducing English in lower middle schools were submitted to Government but the lack of funds has proved an

Revision of the North-West Frontier Province Education Code

[illegible]

Text Book Committee

[illegible]

committees and the books considered by them to be given

Year	Number of books considered	[illegible]	Number of books approved
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Most of these books have been written and published outside the Province. Lack of authors who are fully qualified to write books presumably because at [illegible] not pay to write books which will have a [illegible] sale [illegible] which will likely be [illegible] time in the Province. [illegible] Text Book Committee of the Province has [illegible] and patronage and encourage [illegible] extent. In the Punjab a [illegible] prepared [illegible] Text Book Committee [illegible] who were [illegible] if such was available such award would have been [illegible] in the Province also.

First aid and home hygiene

4. A [illegible] in first aid and home hygiene were held at almost all Government high schools in the Province. The results of these classes are shown in the following statement.

Year	First aid		Home hygiene	
	Candidates appeared	[illegible]	Candidates appeared	[illegible]
[illegible]	Number [illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Note. Results of [illegible] by the classes held in the Government [illegible] Mardan and Peshawar have been shown in Chapter VIII and VI respectively.

[illegible] A reference to this subject will not be complete if mention is not made of the very [illegible] work done by Colonel H. H. Thorburn, C.I.E., I.M.S., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, North West Frontier Province, [illegible] in this activity. He prepared a [illegible] scheme which was to be carried out by [illegible] Frontier Province. The first competition was held in May 1939 in the Government High School, Peshawar, in which 29 [illegible] participated. The boys of the Government High School, Peshawar, were unanimous in their opinion that the business of a [illegible] Colonel Sleeman, C.I.E., M.C., then Commissioner, Peshawar Ambulance Brigade [illegible]. Eleven schools from various districts of the Province took part in the competition. These teams had been selected after preliminary competitions held in the [illegible] districts. The teams of the Government High School, Abbottabad, were the trophy winners, that of the [illegible] High School, Peshawar, secured second place. The subject of the competition was the [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] through ambulance work. [illegible] to give a [illegible] of their duties and ambitions to [illegible] who [illegible] [illegible] of about [illegible] [illegible] could be [illegible] to any part of the [illegible] of a [illegible] like the Queen and Princesses [illegible].

Junior red cross

[illegible] A [illegible] of a [illegible] was formed at Government High School, Abbottabad, in [illegible]. The party [illegible] in Separate and Theatre [illegible] and [illegible] of spraying kerosene oil on pools of stagnant water and administering quinine to [illegible] [illegible]. There is a small library in the [illegible] which [illegible]. They hold meetings [illegible] and papers read on subjects of health [illegible] and personal hygiene.

Co-operative movement

[illegible] No special lectures were held during the quinquennium but the thrift and saving societies that exist in various

[illegible] in the Province continued to function [illegible] Assistant Registrar, Southern [illegible] existing in schools in [illegible] have been very [illegible] Province have begun to [illegible] and schools are also [illegible] their [illegible] activities very successful.

Boy Scout movement

7. [illegible] the following statement

Number of

Year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1931-32	82	23		111	121	41	7	[illegible]	516	215			1,080
1932-33	77	35	9	127	123	57	11	2,795	528	21[illegible]			4,019
1933-34	78	39	16	133	132	48	17	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	131			4,[illegible]
1934-35	83	53	13	152	1[illegible]2	59	18	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]8	2[illegible]2	12		4,[illegible]
1935-36	91	79	16	185	157	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16		4,[illegible]
1936-37	101	98	16	215	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]

Note. The [illegible] schools and independent [illegible]

The number of troops [illegible] 111 in 1931-32 to 215 [illegible] increased from 4 [illegible] in the number of troops and of [illegible] The association in [illegible] otherwise the increase in [illegible] have been more pronounced.

During the period under review several provincial camps for the training of scout and [illegible] and of troop and patrol leaders were held at Lahore, Abbottabad and at Nahaqqi (Peshawar). A provincial camp for rovers was held

at Takht Bai (Mardan) in April 1934. Three camps for Wood-Badge course were also held at Nowagai and Lakaya in 1932-34.

In February 1934, Mr J. S. Wilson, Camp Chief, Scout Training Centre, Colwell Park, London, paid a visit to the Province. He inspected various troops in Peshawar and Hazara Districts. A scout rally was held at Peshawar in his honour. The scout movement in the Province gained new impetus, from this visit and the very valuable advice which the camp chief gave. The Reverend R. Gordon, Deputy Camp Chief for the North West Frontier Province, represented the Province at a conference of scouters held at the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, on the 22nd February 1931, under the chairmanship of Mr J. S. Wilson to which scouters from all over India were invited. In 1933-34 two new local associations, one for the Kurram Agency and the other for the Mardan sub-division, were recognised and affiliated to the Provincial Association.

Two scouts and one rover from this Province attended the World International Jamboree at Frankston (Australia) held in 1934-35. They accompanied the Indian contingent under the command of Mr. H. W. Hogg, C.I.E., O.B.E., D.C.C., Provincial Secretary of the Punjab Boy Scouts Association. The work and behaviour of our rover contingent was very much appreciated. Dr F. de Molnar, International Commissioner, of Boy Scouts for Hungary, and two rover scout companions visited India during February and March 1935. They paid a visit to Peshawar also and organised the rover crews in Peshawar City, Islamia College, Peshawar and the Pristenwel Rover Den. He showed a colour film about the world Jamboree held at Gyoshor (Hungary) in 1933 at the Rose Cinema in Peshawar City. The show was seen by about a thousand scouts, cubs and rovers and by about 150 girl guides, belonging to various local schools.

The need of a scout organiser in order to organise and to bring on a uniform level scout troops existing in different parts of the Province had been felt for some time past. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,000 per annum for the appointment of a scout organiser with effect from the 14th January 1935. L. Ram Chand, Malhotra, Wood Badger, a teacher of the Government High School, Haripur, was appointed to this post on a fixed salary of Rs. [illegible] per mensem

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr Impey, Imperial Headquarters, Commissioner for Scouts, London, [illegible] March 1935 [illegible] He was well impressed with what he saw

Lord Baden Powell [illegible]

[illegible] brother scout

A [illegible] made [illegible] Hazara [illegible] I M S, Superintendent [illegible] Hazara and M Saleh Muhammad Khan, Assistant [illegible] and Scout Master

Girl Guiding

In the [illegible] movement was first started in the Province [illegible] of four English ladies who [illegible] activity Since then the [illegible] continuous, and [illegible] two Indian Cadet Ranger [illegible] companies, a blue bird flock and [illegible] with 26, 68 and 89 [illegible] Cadet Ranger Company [illegible] at Dera Ismail Khan [illegible] companies and 2 blue bird flocks with [illegible] Peshawar [illegible] company and one blue bird flock [illegible] Abbottabad At the general meeting of the Local Association held in Government House by the kind permission of Lady Griffith on the 8th April 1935, satisfactory reports from guide companies and blue bird flocks were read showing that not only membership but also efficiency and keenness on the part of the guides and guiders was on the increase

Other miscellaneous activities—

9. The Post Matric General Class (Secretarial Class) with a complement of 14 attached to the Government High School [illegible] continues to exist, and is [illegible]. The recruitment of clerks in this Province [illegible] from the diploma holders of this class. The results for the last four years have been —

Year	Candidates admitted	Candidates appeared in the first examination	Candidates passed
1933-34	14	11	6
1934-35	14	11	5
1935-36	14	10	8
1936-37	14	14	7

10. Refresher courses in drawing were held during the last two years at the Government Training School for Men, Peshawar for the districts of Kohat, Hazara, Peshawar and Mardan, and at Government High School Dera Ismail Khan for the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The number of teachers attending the Dera Ismail Khan centre was 63 while 105 teachers attended the Government Training School for Men Peshawar.

11. An educational exhibition under the patronage of Mrs. Orgill (wife of the Director of Public Instruction) was held at the Government High School Peshawar, from 22nd to 24th January 1937. The exhibition was arranged by M. Nur Elahi Khan B.A. (P.E.S.) the Headmaster of the school with the help of his assistants. Exhibits on show included drawings and paintings made by school boys. A sale shop provided [illegible] carpentry and [illegible] pottery wheel and [illegible]. The [illegible] companies of Peshawar [illegible] the exhibition and the function was a success.

F. C. ORGILL
Director of Public Instruction
North-West Frontier Province

Peshawar
1st October 1937

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES 1936-37

INDEX

Genera summary of educational institutions and scholars

Area in square miles			13,515	Percentage of scholars to population					
Population—						Recognised institutions		All institutions	
						1935-37	1935-36	1935-37	1935-36
Males			1,315,718	Males		6·8	5·4	6·7	5·1
Females			1,119,358	Females		1·4	1·3	1·5	1·5
		Total	2,435,076		Total	4·1	3·8	4·1	3·3

	Institutions			Scholars			Stages of instruction of scholars in entered column 4
	1936-37	1935-36	Increase or decrease	1936-37	1935-36	Increase or decrease	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Recognised Institutions							
Universities							
For males							
Arts colleges	3	3	...	875	812	+ 63	(a) 295 (b) 580
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High schools	38	36	+ 2	16,380	15,317	+ 1,063	(c) 10,120 (d) 6,260

Middle schools ...	207	210	−3	27,438	27,789	−349	[illegible]
Primary schools ...	608	605	+3	34,938	34,373	+459	[illegible]
Special schools ...	1	1	..	132	132		*132
Totals ..	857	855	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]	+1,343	[illegible]
For females							
Arts colleges ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..				
Professional colleges ..	..		..				
High schools	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middle schools ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary schools ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special schools ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]							
For males	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
For females	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Totals ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Grand totals ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

[illegible]

General summary of

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Percentage of [illegible]	Percentage of Local funds*
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]					
Arts [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5·3	1·5
Professional [illegible]					
High schools	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5·3
Middle schools	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary schools	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2·7
Special schools	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Institutions for [illegible]					
Arts colleges					
Professional [illegible]					
High schools	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middle schools	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary schools	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4·9
Special schools	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total	44·7·4	[illegible]	[illegible]	44·3	34·8
Grand total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Include local district
† Includes expenditure

expenditure on education

expenditure [illegible]	[illegible]	Cost per scholar [illegible]				[illegible]
Rs.		Rs. a. p.				
[illegible]	[illegible]					
23·8	17·3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
...						
30·[illegible]	12·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4·0	1·7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	3·4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
...	...	2[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]				[illegible]
15·3	8·0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16·3	3·6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]4	22·5	8 [illegible] 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	1·7	[illegible] 13 [illegible]	[illegible] 14 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	...	[illegible] 6 4				[illegible] 4
[illegible]	7·5	[illegible] 3	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	[illegible]	24 0 8
12·0	11·1	17 [illegible] 4	3 3 [illegible]	[illegible] 4	[illegible]	[illegible]

board and municipal funds
on buildings.

I – Classification of Educational Institutions

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Females					
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Government	District board	Municipal board	Aided	Private	Total
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]												
[illegible]												
[illegible]												
[illegible]*												
Law												
Medicine												
Forestry												...
Engineering												...
Agriculture												...
Commerce												...
Technology												...
Veterinary science												...
Intermediate and third grade colleges												...
Totals												
High schools	15			23		38	1			2	...	3
Middle (English schools)				9		11		1	4	6	...	11
Middle (Vernacular schools)						19		2	3	13	...	18
Primary schools									17	47	2	126
Totals			20	54			1		24		2	158
Special schools—												
Art											...	...
Law												
Medical												
Normal and training						1						1
Engineering											...	
Technical and industrial												
Commercial												
Agricultural												
Reformatory												
Schools for defectives												
Schools for adults												
Other schools											...	
Totals						1	1					1
Totals for recognised institutions							2		24		2	159
Unrecognised institutions												16
Grand totals all institutions			20	5			2		24		18	175

* Includes all Oriental colleges.
† Includes [illegible] schools.
(a) Maintained by Kirkee Cantonment Committee and aided by Government.
(b) Includes one primary school maintained by Nasirabad Cantonment.
[illegible] maintained by Jubbulpore Cantonment.

II-A—Distribution of scholars attending educational institutions for males

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]						
[illegible]						
Arts and Sciences (a and c)						
Law ...						
Medicine						
Education						
Engineering						
Agriculture						
Commerce						
Technology						
Forestry ..						
Veterinary science ...						
Totals						
SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION						
In high schools	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In middle schools (English / Vernacular)				[illegible]	[illegible]	542
In primary schools				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In art schools ..						
In law schools						
In medical schools						
In normal and training schools	132	128	134			
In engineering schools*						
In technical and industrial schools						
In commercial schools						
In agricultural schools						
In reformatory schools						
In schools for defectives						
In schools for adults						
In other schools	...					
Total	132	128	134			
Totals for recognised institutions .	3,848	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In unrecognised institutions ...						
Grand totals all institutions for males ..	3,848	3,663	815	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(a) Scholars reading more than one of the following subjects should be entered under only one head.

(b) Includes *nil* scholars also reading *Law*.

(c) Includes *nil* scholars in *Oriental colleges*.

* Includes *Survey* Schools

[illegible]

			10	11	12
Arts and sciences general and [illegible]			[illegible]	235	47
Law					
Medicine					
Education					
Engineering					
Agriculture					
Commerce					
Technology					
Forestry					
Veterinary science					
Totals			[illegible]	[illegible]	4,[illegible]
High schools			[illegible]	[illegible]	450
Intermediate colleges English / Vernacular			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary schools	4,874	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Totals	4,874	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In arts colleges					
In law schools					
In medical schools					
In normal and training schools					
In engineering schools					
In technical and industrial schools					
In commercial schools					
In agricultural schools					
In reformatory schools					
In schools for [illegible]					
In [illegible]					
In other schools					
Totals					
Totals for recognized institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15,[illegible]	550
In unrecognized institutions					
Grand totals, all institutions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15,[illegible]	15,[illegible]

* Including [illegible] scholars [illegible] scholars elsewhere [illegible] survey

or males—concluded

	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand total
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	[illegible]					[illegible]
Inspection	[illegible]					[illegible]
Buildings, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Fees	Other sources	Total	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand total
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			1,44,378	6,609		74,045	24,313	3,19,612
			1,44,37[illegible]	[illegible]		74,045	74,312	3,19,919
			[illegible]	[illegible]	14,[illegible]18	7,37,[illegible]	[illegible],414	7,49,192
			[illegible]	2,8[illegible]8	[illegible],[illegible]48	[illegible],[illegible]29	2,8[illegible]4	93,[illegible]30
	2,474	2,474	4,21,[illegible]	28,3[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	120	4,98,[illegible]20
			1,[illegible]	[illegible]	7,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	14,[illegible]14	4,10,912
	2,474	2,474	12,1[illegible]	90,404	17,[illegible]	2,51,517	1,13,[illegible]0	17,18,[illegible]
			13,141					13,141
			13,141					13,141
	2,474	24,74[illegible]	18,[illegible]	1,06,[illegible]	1,17,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] B.—Expenditure on [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Building [illegible]	[illegible]
2 [illegible]	[illegible]
3 [illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Government [illegible]

	Government [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	[illegible]	Rs.	Rs.	[illegible]	Rs.
University and intermediate education						
Arts colleges						
Professional colleges						
Medicine						
Education						
Intermediate colleges						
Total						
Secondary education						
General.						
High schools						
Middle schools						
English						
Vernacular						
Primary schools						
Total						
Special						
Medical schools						
Normal and training schools						
Technical and industrial schools						
Commercial schools						
Agricultural schools						
Schools for adults						
Other schools						
Total						
Grand totals for females						
Grand totals for males						

education for females

The Public Works Department on educational buildings includes the following main items :—

District board	Municipal board	Fees	Other sources	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...				7,042
96	100		3,020	24,143
48	78		1,560	9,940
144	178	...	4,580	41,125

District board and municipal institutions

Government funds	Board funds	Municipal fund	Fees	Other sources	Totals
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12,108		19,030			31,138
5,899	185	14,107			20,191
52,993	5,983	41,870	5		1,00,851
71,000	6,168	75,007	5		1,52,180
71,000	6,168	75,007	5		1,52,180
7,98,275	53,896	40,828	3,551	1,[illegible]	9,05,670

	Aided institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	13	14	15	16	17	18
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts college			...	...		...
Professional colleges						
Medicine	...		...	...	...	...
Education			...	...	...	
Intermediate colleges			...	...	...	...
Total		...		...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION						
General						
High schools	16,011	...	2,498	5,081	6,811	30,421
Middle schools—						
English	11,118	...	4,476	3,688	11,813	31,485
Vernacular	18,047	2,706	7,874	...	17,114	45,741
Primary schools	139	[illegible]	15,371	222	21,450	43,405
Total	46,625	8,679	30,169	8,391	57,188	1,51,052
Special						
Medical schools			...			...
Normal and training schools	...			...	...	
Technical and industrial schools			...	...	...	
Commercial schools			...		...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults		...	...	...		
Other schools		...	...		...	...
Totals		...	...		...	...
Grand total for females	46,625	8,679	30,169	8,391	57,188	1,51,052
Grand total for males	3,88,179	[illegible]	47,808	2,46,401	1,63,649	8,33,735
Grand total for all	4,34,804	16,177	77,977	2,54,792	2,20,837	10,04,787

for female— ded

	Total expenditure from					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand total
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection	21,018	...	..	..	..	21,018
Building, etc.	41,632	.	1,453	.	24,700	67,38[illegible]
Miscellaneous	35,823	144	158	...	4,580	41,175
Total	99,373	144	611		29,280	1,30,4[illegible]

Recognized unaided institutions		
Fees	Other sources	Total
19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...		...
..	.	.
...	...	..
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	3,168	3,168
...	3,168	3,168
...	..	...
...	...	...
...	..	.
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	..
...	..	..
...	...	...
...	3,168	3,168
...	2,878	2,878
...	6,046	6,046

...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	.	.	.	..	...	...
...	...	..	..	...	..	...
...	...	..	..	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...
32,639	...	2,498	8,187	6,811	50,135	
24,216	..	23,506	3,088	11,813	62,623	
23,046	2,891	21,961	...	17,114	65,032	
53,432	11,956	51,191	227	4,618	1,47,424	
1,34,233	14,847	1,05,176	11,502	60,356	3,[illegible]6,114	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
18,620	..	...	...	...	18,620	
...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	.	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	..	
...	..	.	...	...	...	
...	..	..	...	...	...	
18,620	...	...	...	...	18,620	
2,52,225	14,991	1,06,807	11,502	89,636	4,75,162	
18,43,516	1,66,753	1,17,342	3,70,039	2,63,287	27,00,937	
20,95,742	1,21,744	2,24,149	3,81,541	3,52,923	31,76,099	

V-A—Race or creed of male scholars

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hindus: Higher caste	Hindus: Backward classes	Muhammadans	Buddhists
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total population	5,441	[illegible]	84,359		1,16,120	2
Institutional Education						
Primary (classes) I	[illegible]	121	[illegible]	[illegible]	27,928	
II	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	
III	4	22	[illegible]	13	6,845	
IV	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	15	5,740	
Middle V	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	
VI	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	
VII		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
VIII		[illegible]	[illegible]		1,541	...
High IX			44		674	...
X		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Total	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29,859	
University and Intermediate Classes						
Intermediate Classes 1st year	[illegible]	4	[illegible]		[illegible]	
2nd year			[illegible]		163	
Degree classes 1st year			[illegible]		95	[illegible]
2nd year		[illegible]	13		[illegible]	
3rd year			[illegible]		15	
4th year					11	
Post graduate classes 1st year					[illegible]	
2nd year						[illegible]
Research students						[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	13	444		276	...
Number of scholars in recognised institutions	12	267	14,[illegible]	153	60,435	
Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions			[illegible]		3,012	
Grand totals	32	6[illegible]	14,562	153	63,447	...

*Nil

†Jews.

‡The two bread lines across the table indicate the stages

receiving general education

Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Agriculturists	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 15 years
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30	26,284	† 11	1,315 818	...			
..	1,239	...	33,468	23 6 3			
...	475	..	11, 155	7,437			
1	438		8 056	5 027			
..	356		7 717	4,991			
..	264	..	4,664	2,494			
1	218		3,9 1	2,071			
1	195		2,700	1 2 4	58 176	326	42
..	138	.	2,320	1,117			
.	99		1,718	468			
...	95	.	1,178	427			
3	3,517	.	77,667	48,949			
..	16	...	304	171			
..	20	.	276	151			
..	3		130	89			
.	3	...	136	91			
.	..	..	17	14			
..	...	.	12	10	508	36	36
...	...	..	..				
...	.	..	...	...			
...	...	...	.				
...	42	...	875	526			
3	3,559		78 542	49 475	58 684	362	178
...	116		3,597	1,228	2 560	...	..
3	3,675	...	82,139	50,703	61,314	362	178

where the High and Middle Departments begin.

IV-B—Race or creed of female

		Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hindus		Mohammadans
				Higher caste	Backward classes	
		1	2	3	4	5
Total population		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
School Education						
	Classes					
Primary	I	17	16	[illegible]	10	4,142
	II	5	5	[illegible]		812
	III	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	614
	IV	[illegible]	10	[illegible]		471
* Middle	V	2	[illegible]	[illegible]		171
	VI	3	[illegible]	[illegible]		79
	VII	6	[illegible]	214		91
	VIII		2	[illegible]		101
† High	IX	[illegible]	1	10		23
	X	[illegible]	1	9		15
Totals		45	94	7,366	12	6,517
University and Intermediate Education						
Intermediate classes						
1st year						
2nd year						
Degree classes						
1st year						
2nd year						
3rd year						
4th year						
Post-graduate classes						
1st year						
2nd year						
Research students						
Totals						
Number of scholars in recognised institutions		45	94	[illegible]	12	6,517
Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions			5	390		102
Grand total		45	99	7,756	12	6,619

* Nil.

[illegible] the classes where the High and

cholars receiving general education

Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Agriculturists	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14 years
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
*	30	16,326		1,109,153		...	...	..
	2	1,073	.	8,976	1,042	24		
	.	278		2,133	186	12		
.	.	225	.	1,791	334	10		
.	..	211		1,412	243	11		
...		60	.	617	69	8		
.	.	75	...	415	12	2		
.	..	55	...	375	18	2		
..	.	63	.	335	34	8	125	114
...	.	4	.	58	10	1		
..	...	4	..	29	..	...		
...	2	2,077		16,113	3,188	78		
	...	...	..			.	.	...
.	...	.	.			.	..	.
.	.	..						...
..						.		.
.			..	.				
	..		...	...		.	.	
..	.		..	..			..	
...			.					..
	.					...	...	...
	2	2,077	...	16,113	3,188	78	125	114
.		158		455	257	360	..	...
...	2	2,235		16,568	3,445	438	125	114

Middle Departments begin.

V-A.—Race or creed of male scholars receiving vocational and special education

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Anglo-Indians	Hindus	Muhammadans	Buddhists	Parsis	Jews	Others	Total	Agriculturists	Number of pupils from rural area	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 15 years
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14
Commercial education										...			.
Art schools												...	..
Law schools													.
Medical schools													
Normal and training schools			8	141			2		172	95	117	33	53
Engineering and mining schools													
Technical and industrial schools													
Commercial schools													
Agricultural schools													
Reformatory schools											...		.
Schools for defectives													
Schools for adults													
Other schools													
Totals			8	141			2		172	95	117	33	53
University and intermediate Education													
Law													
Medicine													
Education													
Engineering													.
Agriculture													
Commerce													..
Technology													..
Forestry													
Veterinary science													..
Totals													

V-B.—Race or creed of female scholars receiving vocational and special education

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hindu: Higher caste	Hindu: *Backward classes	Muhammadans	Buddhist	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Agriculturists	Number of pupils from rural areas	Total number of married pupils	Number of married pupils of 14 and above the age of 14 years
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
School Education ...														
Medical schools ..	...	...	...	..	.			...	..			.	.	.
Normal and training schools	..	..	21	...	27		...	2	.	50	17	16	27	27
Technical and industrial schools	...	...	..	.	..	.	.	.	..					.
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..		.	.		...
Agricultural schools	...	...	..	..		...	..			.		...		..
School for adults	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..			..	..
Other schools	...	...	..	...	...			..				.		.
Totals	...	..	21	...	27	...	..	2	..	50	17	16	27	27
University and Intermediate Education.														
Medicine —	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	.	..		...	..
Education —	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	.			...	...
Technology ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
Aim T.tal ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	.	..	.	...	.
	...	...	..	21	..	27	..	...	2	...	50	17	16	27	27

*Nil

VI-A—Men teacher

Class of Institution	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications: A degree	Passed Matriculation or school final	Passed Middle school or Vernacular	Passed primary	Lower qualifications	Untrained teachers: Possessing a degree: Certificated	Possessing a degree: Uncertificated	Possessing no degree: Certificated	Possessing no degree: Uncertificated	Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand total of teachers
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Primary schools												
Government									..		.	..
Local board and municipal		19	598	126	6		1	72	110	743	183	926
Aided		5	24	4		.		2	41	33	43	76
Unaided		1	2	1		.		.	4	4	4	8
Totals		25	584	165	6		1	74	155	780	230	1,010
Middle Schools												
Government						...				..		
Local board and municipal	10	54	584	37	14		10	5	84	808	149	957
Aided	5	33	17	2	3	1	4	7	8	50	16	66
Unaided			2				..		2	2	2	4
Total	15	87	703	38	17	1	14	12	90	860	167	1,027
High Schools												
Government	74	60	34	9	4	8	8	30	7	180	43	223
Local board and municipal	..					..		..			...	
Aided	108	101	153	9	2	18	14	49	54	373	135	
Unaided	..				.	...		.			.	
Totals	182	161	187	18	5	26	22	79	61	553	[illegible]	
Grand total	197	273	1,474	221	28	27	37	165	306	2,143	[illegible]	

VI-B—Women teachers

Class of Institutions	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications					Untrained teachers				Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand total of teachers
						Possessing a degree		Possessing no degree				
	A degree	Passed Matriculation or school final	Passed middle school	Passed primary school	Lower qualifications	Certificated	Uncertificated	Certificated	Uncertificated			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Primary schools												
Government ...			.	..	...		.	.	..	.		.
Local board and municipal ...	...	..	46	51				..	63	97	63	160
Aided ...		1	22	9	..	.	3	11	96	32	110	142
Unaided ..	.	..	2	..	..		.	...	5	2	5	7
Totals ...	..	1	70	60	...	.	3	11	164	131	178	309
Middle Schools												
Government ...	.	..		..	..	...		..	.	.	...	...
Local board and municipal ...	1	4	40	11			.	1	17	56	18	74
Aided ...	1	18	36	12	.	1	9	.	99	67	109	176
Unaided	.	...		.	.	...		...	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	2	22	76	23	.	1	9	1	116	123	127	250
High Schools												
Government ...	2	5	2	.	..	..		1	.	9	1	10
Local board and municipal ...	.	..		...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..
Aided ...	2	8	8	..	..	1	2	...	4	18	7	25
...		...		..	...	.	.	...		...	..	...
...	4	13	10		...	1	2	1	4	27	8	35

VII—European Education.

Total European population	Males 6,444	Percentage to European population of those at school.		
	Females 1,503	Males	Females	Total
Total	7,947	·8	3·7	1·5

	Institutions	Scholars on roll on the 31st March	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa	Number of non-Europeans on roll	Teachers: Trained	Teachers: Untrained	Expenditure from: Government funds	Local Funds*	Fees	Other sources	Total expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Institutions for males							Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools	1	74	72	97	10	...	2,400		7,893	763	11,056
Primary schools		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	
Training schools		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools		...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools			...		...	...	...		...	...	...
Totals	1	74	72	97	10	...	2,400	...	7,893	763	11,056
Institutions for females											
Art colleges	...		...			...	...	...	...	...	...
Training colleges	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...
High schools	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
Middle schools	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	...				...			...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...		...	...				...	...
Totals	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total for institutions	1	74	72	97	10	...	2,400	...	7,893	763	11,056
Expenditure on buildings includes all spent by the Public Works Department			Inspection ...				...	...	...	...	...
			Buildings etc ...				...	...	...	5,529	5,529
			Miscellaneous ...				...	...	...	...	...
"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—											
			Totals				...	...	...	5,529	5,529
Furniture, apparatus and library											
			Grand totals				2,400	...	7,893	6,292	

*Include both district board and municipal funds.

VI

Examination	Number of examinees			Results			Females: Number of examinees			Females: Number passed		
	Public*	Private	Totals	Public*	Private	Totals	Public*	Private	Totals	Public*	Private	Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
...IFE EXAMINATIONS												
...rts and Science												
...itt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...A.	6	2	8	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...A. (Honours)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...Sc. (Honours)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...A. (Pass)	98	55	153	33	19	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
...Sc. (Pass)	17	2	19	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law												
...ster of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...chelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine												
...D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...B., B. S.	8	...	8	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. S. (Bombay)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...C. P. & S. (Bombay)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...S. F. M. (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...Obstetrics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...Hyg.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...Hyg.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...P. H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...Sc. (Sanitary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...D. T. M. (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering†												
Master of E. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of E. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of M. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education.												
...T.	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce												
Master of Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology												
Master of Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture												
F. Sc. of Agriculture	19	...	19	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Agriculture												
Part I	7	...	7	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part II	5	...	5	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...

* i. e. appearing from a recognised institution.

† including the Diploma Examination of the Thomason Civil Engineering C... Roorkee.